

SOCIAL ASSESSMENT STUDY OF NAGAPUR DISTRIBUTORY AREA

(DISTRICT PRATAPGARH AND SULTANPUR, U.P.)

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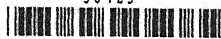
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June 15, 2001

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1. METHODOLOGY FOR THE SOCIAL ASSESSMENT STUDY

The methodology adopted for the present Social Assessment Study of the Nagapur Distributory Area of district Pratapgarh and Sultanpur, Uttar Pradesh was as under:

Sampling

- (i) Three Minors were selected at each of the Head, Middle and Tail end of the Distributory. Thus, a total of 9 minors were selected.
- (ii) From each of the Minors three villages were selected, one each at the Head, Middle and Tail end. One selected village was, however, located at both the Middle and Tail end. Thus, 26 villages were selected. Besides, 2 extra villages in Tail command were also included for the study. In the field the two villages were, however, found at the Head of Minors. The present study is based on the survey of 28 villages of the two districts. Among them 6 were in district Sultanpur and 22 in Pratapgarh. The selection of Minors and villages was done with the help of a Superintending Engineer of the Irrigation Department and the World Bank Consultant.
- (iii) In each of the selected villages 20 families were randomly selected for an in-depth study. In village Lokmanpur, however, only 18 families were residing thus, the total number of families interviewed in the 28 villages was 558.

The Study Tools:

Since the objective of the study was to cover all important aspects of social and economic life of people of the area the following study tools were developed and administered:

1. Village Schedule
2. Household Survey Schedule
3. Focuss Group Discussion Guide (for farmers groups)
4. Interview Schedule for women
5. Focuss Group Discussion Guide (for women Groups)
6. Outlet data Schedule
7. Guide for Stakeholders' Meetings

Basis of Results:

The results of the study are based on:

- (i) the interviews of heads of 558 families;
- (ii) deliberations of 566 participants in farmers Focuss Group Discussions;
- (iii) Responses of 84 women during the course of their interviews;
- (iv) Deliberations of 310 women participants in Focuss Group Discussions;
- (v) Discussions among 207 stakeholders during two meetings of the farmers and one each of Bankers' representatives and district level government officials; and,
- (vi) Village Profile as well as data with regard to the outlets will also provide insight about the area.

Besides the primary data a large amount of secondary data about the selected villages was also collected mainly from the Irrigation Department, Blocks and Tehsils and Government publications.

Data Tables:

Data Tables for the Household Survey have been prepared mostly in four sets i.e., total, Head, Middle and Tail indicating location of farmers/villages at the Minors.

Data analysis is primarily based on total and wherever significant variations were found comparison of Head, Middle and Tail villages were presented.

Selected Minors and Villages:

The list of selected Minors and Villages under the Nagapur Distributory Area is given below:

NAGAPUR DISTRIBUTORY, DISTRICT PRATAPGARH & SULTANPUR

SELECTED MINOR

HEAD	MIDDLE	TAIL
1. Trishundi Minor	1. Sarseedeeh Minor	1. Chaupai Minor
2. Gyanipur Minor	2. Rajapur Minor	2. Salora Minor
3. Saruli/Salehpur Minor	3. Umarpur Minor	3. Tail Command

SELECTED VILLAGES

MINOR'S (HEAD)	HEAD	MIDDLE	TAIL
1. Trishundi Minor	1. Dulhanpur	2. Bhagipur	3. Trishundi
2. Gyanipur Minor	1. Gyanipur	2. Jurapatti	3. Daudpatti
3. Saruli/Minor	1. Katari	2. Saruli	3. Issipur

Sahelpur is Off taking from Saruli Village Puremasi-I

MINOR'S (MIDDLE)	HEAD	MIDDLE	TAIL
1. Sersideh Minor	1. Sersideh	2. Sarsi Kham	3. Uttras
2. Rajapur Minor	1. Dahori & Rajya	2. Kandai Madhupur	3. Meranpur
3. Umarpur Minor	1. Umarpur	2. Pandri Mustaqi (M & T)	

TAIL MINOR	HEAD	MIDDLE	TAIL
1. Chopai Minor	1. Sarkhelpur	2. Sarai Bhawani	3. Chopai
2. Salora Minor	1. Pure Bedua	2. Pure Lokmanpur	3. Sangapatti
3. Tail Command	1. Gajariya	2. Rasolah	3. Barari

Extra Villages: 1. Atarsan; 2. Dharmapur

2. PEOPLE IN THE SELECTED VILLAGES

I. Social and Health Conditions

As stated earlier a total of 558 heads of families were interviewed from the 28 villages of the Nagapur Distributory area. Of the 28, six villages were in district Sultanpur and 22 in district Pratapgarh, U.P. The sample of families was selected on a random basis @ 20 families per village (in one village, i.e. Pure Lokmanpur only 18 families were residing).

The sample of families included 220 from the 11 villages at the Head, 178 from 9 villages at the Middle and 160 from the 8 villages at the Tail of the selected Minors (List of selected villages at Annexure-1).

1. **Caste Background** : A total of 257 (46.06 per cent) families belong to the general castes, 151 (27.06 per cent) to the Scheduled and 150 (26.88 per cent) to the Other Backward Castes (OBC) (Table-1).
2. **Type of Households** : A large majority of the households (96.42 per cent) were Male Headed and only 3.58 per cent were Female Headed. A slightly more than half (53.76 per cent) of the families were Nuclear and 46.24 per cent were Joint which indicate the traditional joint family system was on decline in the village society. A larger proportion of families belonging to the General (higher) castes (50.97 per cent) were Joint as compared to the Scheduled Castes (SC) (47.02 per cent) and OBC (37.33 per cent) families (Table-2).

3. **Family Size** : The average family size was 8.07. Since there were more joint families among the General Castes their average size was 8.95 as against 7.46 of the SC and 7.17 of the OBC families (Table-3).

4. **Housing Conditions and Facilities** : The conditions of housing and facilities available in them indicate the style as well as living conditions. We find that a majority of the houses of the total families (56.99 per cent) were kutcha while 23.66 per cent were kutcha and pucca mixed. Only 18.46 per cent of houses were pucca.

(ii) **Caste-wise** : we find that a significantly larger proportion of houses of the families belonging to the General (higher) castes were mix of kutcha and pucca (28.79 per cent) or fully pucca (23.74 per cent) as against the families belonging to OBC (21.33 per cent and 14.00 per cent respectively) and the Scheduled Castes (17.22 per cent and 13.91 per cent respectively). About two-thirds of the houses (67.55 per cent) belonging to the Scheduled Castes were fully kutcha followed by the OBCs (64.00 per cent) and the General Castes (46.69 per cent).

(iii) **Electricity** : In about one-third of the houses (32.80 per cent) electricity was available. More houses belonging to the General Castes (43.19 per cent) had power connection than those belonging to the OBCs (24.00 per cent) and the Scheduled Castes (23.84 per cent).

(iv) **Toilet**: In the total families only 17.56 per cent had the facility of toilet, and the remaining 82.44 per cent had no such facility and were, therefore, going to the field. There were no community toilets in any of the villages.

- (v) **Drinking Water** : Drinking water was available inside 25.45 per cent of the houses while the remaining families were depending on sources outside their houses, mostly (97.60 per cent) within less than half a kilometre. More families belonging to General Castes had drinking water source inside their houses (33.07 per cent) as against OBC families (20.0 per cent) and the SC families (17.88 per cent).
- (vi) **Mode of Cooking** : Almost all families had chulha in their houses (98.33 per cent) using mostly *Gobar Kanda* (91.04 per cent) as a mode of fuel. In all, 12 families had kerosene stove and 15 had LP Gas also. Nine out of 12 families having stove and 11 out of 15 having LP Gas belong to the General Castes.

Thus, we find that the conditions and style of living of a larger proportion of families belonging to the General Castes were comparatively better than those belonging to the OBC and the SC families (Table-4).

5. **Size of Family and Facilities In Houses:** The family size-wise distribution of the selected households indicate that 29.21 per cent of them were large size with 10 members or more including some with more than 16 members (5.20 per cent); 30.11 per cent were medium size having 7 to 9 members while 40.68 per cent were small with upto 6 members including 6.63 per cent having only upto 3 members. By-and-large, existence of facilities in the houses did not show any relationship with the size of family. We, however, find that a larger proportion of houses of large families were pucca (25.15 per cent) as against the medium size (14.88 per cent) and small size (16.30 per cent) families. This may

be due to better earnings of large families because of more number of working members (Table-5).

6. **Ownership of Home Appliances:** Possession of some of the home appliances about which the respondents were enquired relate to the standard of their living. In the total 558 selected families 416 (74.55 per cent) had 844 watches (average 2.03 per family); 267 (47.85 per cent) had 300 Transistors (average 1.12 per family); 103 (18.46 per cent) families had TV sets; 74 (13.26 per cent) had sewing machines; 59 (10.57 per cent) had Tape recorders; 83 (14.87 per cent) had 172 fans (average 2.07); 3 families each had Refrigerators and Telephone connections and 1 had a Computer.
 - (ii) Possession of the above items by the families belonging to different castes shows that a significant proportion of those belonging to the General Castes had them as compared to those of the OBC and Scheduled Castes. Further, the average number of these items per family was higher among the General Castes followed by those of the OBC and the SC.
 - (iii) We find that 84.05 per cent of the families of General Castes had an average of 2.43 watches per family as against 70.67 per cent of the OBC (average 1.78) and 62.25 per cent of the Scheduled Castes (average 1.39); 56.42 per cent of families of General Castes had Transistor Radio as compared to 41.33 per cent of the OBC and 39.74 of the SC families; 29.57 per cent of the General Castes had Television sets as against 12.00 per cent of the OBC and 5.96 per cent of the SC; 22.18 per cent of the General Caste families had sewing machines as compared to 8.00 per

cent of the OBC and 3.31 per cent of the SC; 25.29 per cent of the General Castes had an average of 2.12 fans per family as against 6.00 per cent of the OBC (average 2.44) and 5.96 per cent (average 1.33) of the SC; two families of General Castes and one of the OBC had Refrigerator while 3 families belonging to the General Castes had Telephone connection and one had a Computer.

Thus, considering the possession of these selected appliances, the standard of living of a larger proportion of families belonging to the General Castes may be termed as better followed by those of the OBC and the Scheduled Castes (Table-6).

7. **Source of Water** : A significant change was found in the sources of water for drinking/domestic and animals. In the old days only open wells and ponds were used as the source of water. In the present study we find that hand pumps were the main source. A large proportion of them were private but public hand pumps were also in large number. About 81 per cent of the families were using hand pump water for drinking and domestic purposes and about 82 per cent were using for their animals. Nearly, half of them had their own while the rest had access to public hand pumps. The water from open wells was used by 16 per cent of families while tap water was available for drinking/domestic and animals to about 2 per cent of families (Table-7).
8. **Level of Education** : The total population in the selected 558 families was 4502 (2470 males and 2032 females). Among them 2526 (56.11 per cent) were literate. The percentage of literates among males was considerably high (66.07 per cent) as against females (44.00 per cent). But, considering Census 1991 data we find the literacy among females had increased remarkably. During

Census 1991 percentage of literates among rural males in district Pratapgarh was 59.20 and among females 28.88. In district Sultanpur the percentage of literates among rural males and females was 54.15 and 19.40 respectively. Thus, during the last decade the percentage of literates among females of this area has increased by more than 100.

- (i) Among the total literates 56.41 per cent had studied upto some/all classes at primary level; 25.61 per cent upto Middle; 13.14 per cent upto High School; 4.47 per cent upto Graduation/Post-Graduation level. Some had completed vocational courses.
- (ii) **Sex-wise differences in educational levels :** A significantly higher percentage of females had studied upto primary level (71.03) as against males (48.41 per cent). From middle level a larger proportion of males had studied as against females, i.e. 40.50 per cent of males and studied upto middle level; 16.79 per cent upto high school; 6.00 per cent upto graduate/post-graduate level while 0.55 per cent had completed some vocational courses.

About one-fifth (20.81 per cent) among female literates had studied upto middle level; 6.49 per cent upto high school level and 1.67 per cent upto Graduation/ Post-Graduation level. Thus, we find females have started entering into educational stream in a big way and it can be expected that this trend will lead them to higher level studies provided they are encouraged by making available institutions of higher education at convenient locations.

- (iii) **Caste and Education:** Caste-wise distribution of literates shows a substantially higher percentage of literates among the people of the general castes (64.62) as against those belonging to the OBC (50.05) and the SC (44.49).

Caste-wise sex-wise differences in literacy rates show that the proportion of literates among males and females belonging to general castes was highest, i.e. 73.09 per cent among males and 54.17 per cent among females as compared to those belonging to OBC (63.06 per cent males and 34.69 per cent females) and the SC (54.46 per cent males and 32.42 per cent females).

Secondly, the difference between percentage of female and male literates was highest among those of the OBC (28.37 per cent) than among the SC (22.04 per cent) and the general caste population (18.92 per cent).

As regards the educational background of the people belonging to different castes we find that about three-fourths of the female literates among the OBC (76.02 per cent) and SC (74.55 per cent) had studied upto primary level as against 68.46 per cent of the general castes. Similarly, the proportion of males who had studied upto primary level was higher among those belonging to the SC (57.44 per cent) and OBC (53.95 per cent) castes as compared to those belonging to the general castes (42.95 per cent).

There were no significant differences in the proportion of population belonging to different castes who had completed middle level education. But, a slightly higher proportion of males among the OBC literates had studied upto middle level (29.97 per cent) as against those of the general

castes (28.31 per cent) and the SC (26.19 per cent). Among the female literates 22.42 per cent of the SC had studied upto this level as compared to 21.15 per cent of the general castes and 18.13 per cent of the OBC. We, however, find a significantly higher proportion of literate, male and female both, among the general castes, who had studied upto High School and above as compared to other castes. We find that 19.91 per cent of male and 7.89 per cent of female literates among the general castes had studied upto High School whereas the proportion of males and females who completed High School was 12.81 per cent and 5.81 per cent among OBC and 12.50 per cent and 2.42 per cent among SC literates respectively. Those, among the general caste literates who studied upto Graduation/Post-Graduation level were 8.18 per cent of males and 2.51 per cent females. The proportion among the SC literates was 3.57 per cent and 0.61 per cent respectively. Among the OBC male literates only 2.72 per cent had completed this level of education. Thus, we find that more persons belonging to the General Castes had obtained higher education, i.e. above High School level (28.09 per cent males and 10.40 per cent females). Next were those belonging to the Scheduled Castes (16.07 per cent males and 3.03 per cent of females) followed by those of the OBC (15.53 per cent males and 5.85 per cent of females).

We may say that traditionally education has been confined mainly to the general castes people but due to spread of educational facilities and the encouragement offered by the government as well as voluntary agencies it is spreading among the traditionally background groups of people (Table-8).

9. Age at Marriage

(i) In the selected households 2486 members (55.22 per cent) were married. The proportion of male and female married members was 51.94 per cent and 59.20 per cent respectively. A majority of men (56.27 per cent) were married at 18-21 years age followed by 20.42 per cent at 15-18 years and 16.52 per cent at 21-25 years age while 43.23 per cent of women were married at 15-18 years, 36.66 per cent at 18-21 years and 15.38 per cent at less than 15 years age. The practice of early marriage of girls was evident from the data, e.g. 58.61 per cent of girls were married at the age of upto 18 years as against 23.69 per cent of boys. About one-fifth (20.03 per cent) of boys were married at the age of 21 years or above while only 4.74 per cent of girls were married at this age.

(ii) **Caste-wise Age at Marriage :** We find a majority of boys in all caste groups were married in the age group of 18-21 years, e.g. 60.60 per cent among OBCs, 55.16 per cent among general castes and 54.52 per cent among the scheduled castes were married at this age. In comparison, 37.30 per cent of girls from general castes, 36.13 per cent from the scheduled castes and 35.84 per cent from the OBCs were married at this age.

Early marriage of a majority of girls was found in all castes, e.g. 60.97 per cent of scheduled castes, 59.14 per cent of OBCs and 57.17 per cent of girls of general castes were married at the age of upto 18 years including 19.03 per cent, 15.41 per cent and 13.52 per cent respectively, married at the age of less than 15 years.

In comparison to girls, 29.52 per cent of scheduled caste boys, 23.84 per cent of OBCs and 20.65 per cent of general castes were married at upto 18 years age. Among them a small percentage of boys were married at less than 15 years age, i.e. 4.22 per cent of the SC, 3.97 per cent of the OBC and 2.47 per cent of general castes.

A larger percentage of boys belonging to the general castes (24.19 per cent) were married at the age of 21 years or above as against 15.97 per cent of the SC and 15.56 per cent of the OBC. Thus, we find a trend of early marriage of a larger proportion of girls in all the caste groups and a very small proportion of girls were married at the age of 21 or above whereas about one-fourth of the boys among general castes and about 16 per cent of those belonging to the SC and OBC were married at the age of 21 years or above (Table-9).

10. Occurrence of Diseases

- (i) Health conditions have a significant relationship with environment and conditions of living. With this in view it was explored as to what kind of diseases the members of the selected families had suffered from during the last two years. In all, 28.21 per cent of the people in the families had suffered from one or the other type of diseases. A slightly higher proportion of the females 29.63 per cent were affected from the diseases than males (27.04 per cent).

- (ii) The caste-wise and sex-wise distribution of persons affected by diseases shows that (a) not much difference was found in the percentage of persons of different castes affected by diseases during the last two years. The proportion of those suffered was almost equal among those belonging to the general castes and the scheduled castes, i.e. about 29 per cent while among those from the Other Backward Castes the percentage of affected persons was lower by only about 2 per cent, i.e. 27 per cent; and (b) the percentage of females from among the general and scheduled castes who suffered from diseases was slightly higher, i.e. by about 3 per cent than the affected males while no difference was found among males and females of the OBCs.
- (iii) Ailment-wise a large proportion (42.20 per cent) had suffered mostly from season related diseases, such as cold, cough, fever, upset stomach, dysentery, etc. or some injury. Among them 43.56 per cent were males and 40.70 per cent females. Malaria affected 26.77 per cent of people, equally were males and females while 13.07 per cent of people were reported to have suffered from cholera. Among them the proportion of females was slightly higher (14.29 per cent) than males (11.98 per cent). About 7 per cent had suffered from pneumonia and the proportion of males and females were nearly equal. About 5 per cent reported Asthma, which had affected about 6 per cent of males and 4 per cent of females. Tuberculosis had affected 3.31 per cent of persons which had affected 4.82 per cent of females and 1.95 per cent of males. Thus, we find that no particular disease had affected mainly the males or females.

- (iv) Caste-wise and sex-wise distribution of persons affected by various diseases shows that 33.83 per cent of females belonging to OBC had suffered from Malaria as against 27.92 per cent of males and 4.51 per cent of females suffered from Tuberculosis as against 1.30 per cent of males. Among the scheduled castes 7.44 per cent and 16.77 per cent of females suffered from Tuberculosis and cholera respectively as against 1.80 per cent and 11.98 per cent of men. A larger proportion of males from among the scheduled castes (45.51 per cent) and OBC (45.45 per cent) were affected by season related diseases than females in the two caste groups, i.e. 37.42 per cent and 40.60 per cent respectively (Table-10).

II. Economic Conditions

1. Size of Land Holdings : About three-fourths of the selected families (74.73 per cent) had small size of land holdings measuring upto 1 hectare (ha.); 18.28 per cent had between 1 and 2 ha.; and only 6.99 per cent had above 2ha.

Caste-wise, Scheduled Castes families were weakest. Among them 90.07 per cent had landholdings of upto 1 ha. while only 1.32 per cent had more than 2 hectares. In comparison, 77.33 per cent of families belong to OBC and 64.20 per cent of General Castes had upto 1 hectare and 2.67 per cent of the OBC and 12.84 per cent of General Castes had more than 2 hectares (Table 11).

In view of the above the average size of land holding per SC family was 0.52 ha. as against 0.75 ha. per OBC and 1.16 ha. per General Caste family (Table 12).

2. Ownership of Agricultural Implements, Cattles and Conveyance:

Due to possessing of comparatively larger size of land holdings a larger proportion of families of General Castes had various agricultural implement, including Tractor and pump sets (Table 13); cattle, including cows and buffaloes (Table 14); and conveyance including Tractor, Scooter/Moped/Motor Cycle and By-cycles (Table 15). Next to them were those belonging to the OBC followed by the families of Scheduled Castes.

3. Income:

- (i) The annual gross income per family was Rs.45,718.63 while the average annual productive expenditure was Rs.9,370.30. Thus, the average per family annual net income was Rs.36,348.33 and the annual per capita net income was Rs.4,505.19 (Table 16).

It was also found that the average per family as well as per capita annual income was higher in families living at the Tail of the minors. Their average productive expenditure was also found highest as compared to those residing at the Head or the Middle of minors. As far as higher average income is concerned we may attribute it to their possessing comparatively large size of land holdings, i.e. average 1.00 hectare as against 0.88 hectare of those living at the Head and 0.77 ha. at the Middle of minors. With regard to higher average productive expenditure of families living at the Tail of minors it may be due to higher cost of irrigation that they were paying for using pump-sets in the event of non-availability of canal water.

- (ii) As stated earlier, the families belonging to the General Castes had comparatively larger size of land holdings and also possessed more agricultural implements, cattles and conveyance than those belonging to the OBC and the SC families. We find their average per family as well as per capita gross annual income was significantly higher from those belonging to the OBC and the Scheduled Castes (Table 17).

The average gross annual per family income of the total sample was Rs.45,718.63 and the per capita income was Rs.5,666.59. Caste-wise analysis shows that the average per family and per capita gross annual income of those belonging to the General Castes was Rs.58,723.19 and Rs.6,558.83 respectively. In comparison, the per family and per capita income of those belonging to the OBC was Rs.36,630.41 and Rs.5,111.22 respectively and that of the SC families was Rs.32,613.08 and Rs.4,373.51 respectively. Thus, the average annual per family gross income of those belonging to the General Castes was higher by 60.31 per cent from the income of the OBC families and by 80.06 per cent from the income of the SC families. The average per capita gross annual income of those belonging to the general castes was higher by 28.32 per cent and 49.97 per cent from those belonging to the OBC and the SC respectively. We find the difference between per family average income of those of the General Castes and the OBC and SC was significantly larger than the difference in the per capita income. It may be attributed to the larger family size among the General Castes as compared to the SC and OBC families.

(iii) A further analysis of the source-wise annual gross income per family shows as under:

- (a) all the selected families had agricultural income. It was, however, 40.26 per cent of their total income. Thus, the families were depending on other sources to meet cost of their living. Out of 558 families interviewed, 416 (74.55 per cent) were depending on income from wage labour, which generated higher average income than from agriculture. Other sources generated a significantly higher income in 105 (18.82 per cent) families while 17.56 per cent of the families were earning from sale of water for irrigation through their tubewells/ pump-sets; 11.65 per cent of the families were also selling milk.
- (b) the analysis of caste-wise and source-wise income shows that out of the total annual income the families belonging to the General Castes had significantly higher average income from agriculture (43.54 per cent) as compared to those of the OBC (38.52 per cent) and the SC (32.13 per cent). A larger proportion of SC families (87.42 per cent) were earning substantially from wage labour as against 78.67 per cent of the OBC and 64.59 per cent of the General Caste families; 21.79 per cent of the General Castes, 18.00 per cent of the OBC and 8.61 per cent of the SC families were also earning by selling water for irrigation through their tubewells/pump-sets; other sources generated income among 27.24 per cent of the General Castes, 15.33 per cent of the OBC and 7.95 per cent of the SC families while 14.40 per cent of the

General Castes, 9.33 per cent of the OBC and 9.27 per cent of the SC families were also earning through sale of milk.

- (c) The proportion of agricultural income in the total annual family income was comparatively higher (42.11 per cent) in households living at Tail of the minors followed by those at the Head (39.99 per cent) and the Middle (38.55 per cent).
- (iv) The analysis of the family size-wise source-wise annual gross family income shows as under:
 - (a) As stated earlier all the selected families had income from agriculture but their income from it was only 40.26 per cent of their total income. We find the size of family had a negative relationship with agricultural income, i.e. smaller the size of the family higher the proportion of agricultural income. Out of the total gross annual income families with upto 3 members had 47.05 per cent of income from agriculture; with 4-6 members 44.93 per cent, 7-9 members 41.28 per cent, 10-15 members 38.95 per cent and 16 members or more had 29.30 per cent of income from agriculture.
 - (b) Next to agriculture, income from wage labour was significant as three-fourths of the families had substantial average income from this source. In fact, average income from wage labour was substantially higher as against agricultural income. About 19 per cent of the families had other sources of income which also contribute a higher average income than agriculture. About 18 per cent of the families were also earning through sale of water for

irrigation as they had tubewells/pump-sets and about 12 per cent were selling surplus milk.

- (c) A trend was noticed that smaller families had a larger proportion of income from wage labour and sale of water than the medium or large size families. The proportion of average income from wage labour to total income range between 50.77 per cent in case of families with upto 3 members to 43.42 per cent in case of those with 16 or more members. The proportion of income from sale of water for irrigation range from 20.34 per cent in case of families with upto 3 members to 6.44 per cent in case of those having 16 or more members. The proportion of income from other sources in the total income is substantially high, i.e. 87.47 per cent in families with 3 members and also earning from this source; in families with 4-6 members 94.99 per cent; in families with 7-9 members 79.50; in families with 10-15 members 68.84 per cent. A total of 29 families had 16 or more members. Out of them 11 also had other source of income and their average proportion of income from this source was 112.02 of the average income of 29 families from this source.

4. Consumption Expenditure

- (i) The average annual consumption expenditure of the total sample comes to Rs.28,200.77 (Table 20). Among them the average expenditure of families belonging to the General Castes was highest, i.e. Rs.33,278.32 followed by the average expenditure of Rs.24,205.24 among the OBC families and Rs.23,527.91 among the SC families. There were six major

items of expenditure which account for 92.6 per cent of total expenditure include food (58.59 per cent), clothes (10.13 per cent), religious festivals (7.50 per cent) health (6.62 per cent), education (5.08 per cent) and house repair (4.68 per cent). The rest, i.e. 7.4 per cent is spent on miscellaneous items such as marriage in family or relations, purchase of home appliances, electricity/ kerosene, travel and others.

- (ii) Total expenditure on the six major items was higher among the OBC (95.88 per cent) and the SC families (95.84 per cent) as compared to those of the General Castes (89.56 per cent).
- (iii) Caste-wise expenditure on major items shows that:
 - (a) The proportion of average expenditure on food and clothes in General Castes families was lower (56.78 per cent and 9.74 per cent respectively) as against the SC (61.29 per cent and 10.52 per cent respectively) and the OBC (60.22 per cent and 10.67 per cent respectively) families.
 - (b) A larger proportion of SC families (85.43 per cent) were spending on house repairs as against the OBC (81.33 per cent) and the General Castes families (78.99 per cent). The proportion of total expenditure was, however, higher in OBC families (6.17 per cent) as against the SC (5.02 per cent) and the General Castes (3.92 per cent) families;
 - (c) A larger percentage of General Castes families (83.66 per cent) were spending on education of children as against 70.00 per cent of the OBC and 67.55 per cent of the SC families. The proportion

of average expenditure was 5.08 per cent in General Caste families as against 4.90 per cent in the SC and 4.45 per cent in the OBC families. Thus, as far as proportion of expenditure on education to total expenditure is concerned the SC families are ahead of the OBC families and also not far behind the General Castes families.

- (d) The proportion of expenditure on health was higher in the SC families (7.07 per cent) and lowest in the General Castes (6.33 per cent) while in the OBC families it was in between the two, i.e. 6.87 per cent. This indicate comparatively poor health conditions of the SC population, may be due to poor living and environment conditions as compared to population of other castes.
- (e) It is interesting to find that people spend considerably higher amount on religious functions and festivals. The importance of such occasions is evident from the fact that more families of all castes groups (98.03 per cent) spend on these occasions than on education (75.63 per cent) or health (95.70 per cent). Similarly, the proportion of expenditure on these is also significantly higher (7.50 per cent) than what is spent on education (5.08 per cent) or health (6.62 per cent).

Caste-wise, we find that families of the general castes spend 7.71 per cent of their total expenditure on religious functions and festivals as against 5.08 per cent on education and 6.33 per cent on health. The OBC spend 7.50 per cent on these occasions as against 4.45 per cent on education and 6.87 per cent on health

while the families belonging to the SC spend 7.04 per cent of their total expenditure on such occasions as against 4.90 per cent on education and 7.07 per cent on health.

5. Savings

In the total sample of the families 83.15 per cent reported some amount of savings resulting from surplus income over expenditure. The details are as under:

- (i) A larger proportion of the families belonging to the General Castes (88.33 per cent) followed by those of the OBC (81.33 per cent) and the SC (76.16 per cent) reported savings (Table 21).
- (ii) The average per family of the General Castes had comparatively saved a considerably higher amount, i.e. Rs.14,410.17 as against the OBC (Rs.6,551.83) and the SC (Rs.5,329.75) family.
- (iii) There was no fixed term for savings. A large majority of the families saved as and when they had surplus amount of money.
- (iv) About half of the families (51.73 per cent) were depositing their savings in the Bank, 3.66 per cent were depositing in the Post Office while 44.61 per cent were keeping their surplus amount themselves in their homes and were, therefore, deprived of interest from Bank or Post Office. It may be because they probably had small savings, which they wanted to keep themselves for any need.

Caste-wise we find that more families of the General Castes (65.64 per cent) were keeping their savings in the Bank/Post Office as compared to those of the SC (46.09 per cent) and the OBC (45.08 per cent) families.

- (v) The distribution of Annual Income wise families who reported savings (Table 22) shows as under:

- (a) The average savings were linked to the average annual income of families. The average savings range between Rs.1,228.73 in families with an average annual income of upto Rs.15,000.00 to Rs.41,048.38 in families having income of Rs.1,00,001 and above.
- (b) The number of families who reported savings were also positively related to the annual income, i.e. families with lower income have comparatively lower proportion of those reporting savings as against those with higher income.

All the families with income of Rs.1,00,001 or above were saving certain amount followed by 97.50 per cent of those in the income group of Rs.75,001-1,00,000; 98.78 per cent of those having income between Rs.50,001-75,000; 89.00 per cent of those in income group of Rs.35,001-50,000; 85.27 per cent of those earning between Rs.25,001-35,000; 62.39 per cent of those within income of Rs.15,001-25,000; and 62.50 per cent of those having income of upto Rs.15,000.

- (c) A significantly larger proportion of families with low annual income were keeping their savings in their houses. Thus, proportion of families depositing their savings in the Bank or Post Offices was found positively related to their income.

Of those who reported savings, only 13.33 per cent families in income group of upto Rs.15,000 were depositing in Bank/Post Office while 23.29 per cent, 34.55 per cent, 64.04 per cent, 82.72

per cent, 89.74 per cent and 92.86 per cent of those reporting savings and depositing in Bank/ Post Office belong to the income group of Rs.15,001-25,000; 25,001-35,000; 35,001-50,000; 50,001-75,000; 75,001-1,00,000 and Rs.1,00,001 or more respectively.

They were, therefore, earning interest on their deposits.

6. Families Living Below Poverty Line

The proportion of families living below the poverty line was quite low (9.68 per cent) in total sample. It may be due to the fact that the sample consisted of farmers only who had some source of income. The percentage of BPL families was comparatively higher in villages located at the Head of minors (12.27 per cent) as against those at the Middle (9.55 per cent) and the Tail end (6.25 per cent).

Caste-wise distribution shows that the proportion of BPL families among the SC and OBC was nearly equal, i.e. 13.25 per cent and 13.33 per cent respectively. The General Castes had only 5.45 per cent of families living below poverty line. The proportion of the Below Poverty Line OBC families residing in villages at the Head and the BPL SC families in villages at the Middle of minors was considerably high, i.e. 21.67 per cent and 20.59 per cent respectively (Table 23).

7. Indebtedness

A total of 58 families (10.39 per cent) reported indebtedness. The average per family loan comes to Rs.2,743.10. A larger proportion of families secured loans for consumption purpose (37.93 per cent) and the medical treatment of ailments (34.48 per cent) followed by the families who obtained loan for education of their

children (12.07 per cent), agriculture (8.62 per cent) and business (6.90 per cent) (Table 24).

- (i) Caste-wise, more families from among the Scheduled Castes (17.88 per cent) had secured loans than those belonging to the OBC (8.67 per cent) and the General Castes (7.00 per cent).
- (ii) The average amount of loan per family was higher among the General Castes indebted families, i.e. Rs.3,627.78 followed by the OBCs (Rs.2,469.23) and the SC (Rs.2,285.19). This suggests the loan amount had some relationship to their capacity to refund.
- (iii) Half of the indebted families of General Castes had obtained loan for consumption purpose and 38.88 per cent for medical treatment as against 38.47 per cent and 23.08 per cent of the OBC families for the two purposes respectively. Among the indebted SC families 37.04 per cent had secured loan for medical treatment and 29.63 per cent for consumption purpose.
- (iv) The average amount of loan per indebted General Caste families was considerably lower for consumption purpose but higher for medical treatment as against others. The average amount of loan for consumption purpose was significantly higher in case of SC families while for medical treatment it was lower than General Castes but higher than the average amount secured by the OBC families. The average loan secured by the OBC families for education of children was significantly higher than those of the General Castes and the SC families. None of the General Caste families had obtained loan for agriculture while 14.81 per cent of the

indebted SC families had secured loan for this purpose as against 7.69 per cent of the OBC families.

- (v) The major source for obtaining loan is 'Relatives' from whom 55.17 per cent of the indebted families borrowed money while 29.31 per cent borrowed from the moneylenders. Among the banks from where they secured loans 8.63 per cent obtained from the Cooperative Bank, 5.17 per cent from the Gramin Bank and only 1.72 per cent from the Nationalized Bank. Thus, if people have to borrow from a bank, nationalized bank is their lowest priority, may be because of cumbersome procedure adopted by them as compared to the Cooperative/ Gramin Bank.

It is significant to note that for the purpose of consumption, medical treatment and education of children people had borrowed money either from their relatives or from the moneylenders may be because the banks were not providing loans for these purposes. For production purposes, i.e. agriculture or business loans were obtained either from the Cooperative Bank, Gramin Bank or the Nationalized Bank (Table 25).

8. Migration

- (i) Out of 4502 members in the selected families 669 (14.86 per cent) were categorized as migrated. Among them 460 (68.76 per cent) had migrated to other villages of the same district, 149 (22.27 per cent) had migrated to other states and 60 (8.97 per cent) to other district of the same state (Table 26). People migrated to other villages were in fact working in other villages. They were not settled there. Most of them return to their home

either in the evening or when they have no employment. Thus, in the strict sense 209 (4.64 per cent) workers had migrated from their villages.

- (ii) The average number of days of employment per month as well as the average wage rate per day was highest in case of those who had migrated to other state followed by those who had migrated to other district and other villages. As compared to an average employment of 21.01 days a month and Rs.82.09 per day earnings of those who had migrated to other states, those who had migrated to other districts were getting an average employment for 18.28 days a month and wages @ Rs.60.77 per day. Those who went to other villages were getting employment for an average of 15.38 days a month and earning an average wage of Rs.49.38 per day.
- (iii) The relationship between size of family's landholding and migration (Table 27) to other district and state shows as under:
 - (a) A total of 209 (4.64 per cent) members of the selected families had migrated to other state (71.29 per cent) or other district (28.71 per cent) of Uttar Pradesh. The proportion of migrants was highest from the villages located at the Tail of minors (41.63 per cent) as against 30.14 per cent from the villages at the Head and 28.23 per cent at the Middle of the minors.
 - (b) Migration to other states was significantly higher (71.29 per cent) than to other districts (28.71 per cent) of the state.
 - (c) The families of nearly three-fourths of the migrants (73.68 per cent) had a landholding size of upto 1 hectare, and that of 22.01 per cent

had between one and two hectare of land. Thus, most of the migrants belong to the economically poor families.

9. Beneficiaries of Government Programmes

The respondents were asked whether they availed benefits of any of the government programmes for improving economic conditions of people. These programmes included IRDP, JRY, TRYSEM and DWCRA. The findings are as under:

- (i) A total of 48 families (8.60 per cent) had availed the benefits of one or the other programmes. Out of them 32 (66.67 per cent) had benefited from the JRY and 16 (33.33 per cent) from the IRDP. Thus, none of the selected families had availed the benefits of TRYSEM and DWCRA.
- (ii) Among the beneficiary families a higher percentage (14.04 per cent) was found in the sample from the villages at the Middle of minors followed by 8.13 per cent of the sample belonging to the Tail and 4.55 per cent to the Head of minors.
- (iii) In the sample of families belonging to the OBC 9.33 per cent had availed the benefits of these programmes as against 8.95 per cent of the General and 7.28 per cent of the Scheduled Caste families.

III. Status of Agriculture and Irrigation

1. Land Utilization

- i) The selected 558 families had a total of 496.43 Hectare of land (Average per family, 0.89 Ha.) out of which 454.71 Hectare (91.60%) (Average per

family 0.81 Ha.) was under cultivation. The proportion of cultivated land was higher (95.08%) in the village at the middle of selected minors, as against those at the Head (91.35%) and the Tail (88.88%) of Minors. The remaining 8.40% of land remained uncultivated due to various reasons given in Table 29.

- (ii) The caste-wise break-up of land owning profile has been given in Table 30. The total picture of the 558 selected families show that (a) the proportion of land under cultivation to total land owned was slightly higher (92.82%) in case of the Scheduled Castes families than that of the General Castes (92.15%) and the OBC (89.27%) families; and, (b) the Scheduled Castes families had lowest average per family land under cultivation (0.51 Ha.) as against the OBC (0.68 Ha.) and the General Castes (1.07 Ha.) families.

2. Irrigation

- (i) Out of a total of 454.71 Hectare land under cultivation 452.60 Hectare (99.54%) was irrigated through different sources, i.e., private tubewell (41.64%), Canal (31.30%), private pumpsets (26.62%) and river etc. (0.44%). Thus, canal irrigated less than one-third of the irrigated land (Table 31).
- (ii) The Canal was irrigating 42.88% of the irrigated land in villages located at the Head and 41.21% in villages at the middle of minors while only 7.43% of the irrigated land was served by Canal in the villages located at the Tail of minors.

- (iii) As stated earlier 8 of the 28 selected villages were not served by canal. Thus of the 558 selected families 160 had no access to canal water. The remaining 398 families were asked to give reasons for not receiving adequate/timely supply of canal water. Their multiple responses are presented in Table 32.

A majority of the respondents (61.81%) complained that the water was not released according to the Roaster and 52.26% mentioned untimely release of water. Other important reasons included: Silting/full of weeds (46.98%) damaged canal (46.48%), indisciplined farmers (45.98%), inadequate release of water (44.72%), land out of Command area (36.68%) and ignorant farmers about correct crop water management practices (30.15%).

3. Irrigation Requirement and Application

In the selected villages wheat and paddy were the two major crops which were sown by 553 and 519 farmers respectively. We have analysed the requirements of water for the two crops and the water received by farmers from canal (Table 33).

- (i) For wheat crop the 553 farmers needed a total of 1721 watering out of which they received 464 (26.95%) from canal. Among than 215 (46.34%) watering were received in time and the remaining 249 (53.66%) were received late. The farmers managed 1213 watering (70.48%) from private Tubewells/pumpsets.

- (ii) The percentage of watering received from canal was highest, i.e., 37.76% in the villages located at the Head followed by those at the Middle of the minors, i.e., 34.81%. The farmers in the villages at the Tail of minors received a nominal proportion of watering from canal, i.e., only 2.50%.
- (iii) For paddy 519 farmers required a total of 2399 watering out of which they received 631 (26.30%) from canal. Among them 286 (45.32%) were received on time and the remaining 345 (54.68%) were received late. The farmers managed 1652 watering (68.86%) from private Tubewells/pumpsets.
- (iv) The percentage of watering received from canal was highest, i.e., 37.47% in the villages located at the Head followed by those at the middle of the minors, i.e., 32.84%. Only 3.09% of the total required watering were received from canal by the farmers in villages at the Tail of minors.

4. Problems in Irrigation

About three-fourths of the families (74.73%) had landholding size of upto 1 hectare, 18.28% had between 1 and 2 hectare and 6.99% had above 2 hectare. The problems that they were facing in irrigating their crops are presented in Table 34.

- i) Among the major problems in irrigation from canal water were: (a) Inadequate/untimely supply of water/no roaster system (48.21%); (b) lack of water courses/uncleaned/damaged (35.66%); and (c) no canal/incomplete canal/water does not reach in canal (29.03%).

- ii) In the absence of adequate/timely supply of canal water irrigation through Government tubewell could have been helpful but there were no Government Tubewells (27.78%).
- iii) The cost of irrigation through private Tubewells/pumpsets was very high (25.63%).
- iv) A larger proportion of the marginal farmers with upto 1 hectare land complained of non-existence of or in complete canal/water does not reach in canal (33.09) than those having 1 to 2 hectare (17.65%) or above 2 hectare 15.38%. Their proportion was higher in Tail villages. Similarly, more of them complained of non-existence of Government Tubewells (31.18%) as against those having 1-2 hectare (19.61%) or above 2 hectare (12.82%). Their proportion was higher in Head followed by Tail villages. This suggest that non-availability of water from the cheaper sources was felt more by the marginal farmers than the small or large farmers.
- v) A significantly large proportion of the large farmers (79.49%) having more than 2 hectare complained of Inadequate/Untimely supply of water/no roaster system. Their proportion was higher in Head, Middle and Tail Villages as against the proportion of those having landholding between 1-2 hectare (47.06%) and utpo 1 hectare (45.56%) is to some extent unusual as they can afford to irrigate through handpump/private Tubewell than the marginal or small farmers. It may be because they have to incur a significantly higher expenditure to achieve maximum production while the marginal and small farmers who are economically incapable to invest

high expenditure on irrigation can reconcile to whatever quantity of water is available, irrespective of the quantity of production.

5. Cropping Pattern – Productivity

The productivity per hectare of different crops was obtained for three periods of time, i.e., present, 3 years before and 5 years before (Table 35) so that some idea can be had if there was any improvement in the yield. The major crops of the area were wheat and paddy which were sown by 553 and 519 farmers respectively. The other crops were taken by an insignificant number of farmers. We find that:

- (i) The per hectare yield of wheat at present was 23.00 Quintal as against 21.27 Quintal 3 as well as 5 years before. Thus the yield had increased by about 2 quintal per hectare in the last 3 years.

The per hectare yield of paddy at present was 24.58 quintal as against 23.01 quintal 3 years before and 20.98 quintal 5 years before. Thus, the per hectare yield of paddy has increased by about 1.5 quintal in the last 3 years and by about 3.5 quintal in the last 5 years.

- (ii) It was found that the per hectare yield of wheat and paddy has been higher in the villages located at the Tail of minors as compared to those at the Head or Middle. This seems a bit surprising considering the fact that most of the farmers in these villages were not getting adequate as well as timely supply of canal water for irrigation. This serious drawback of the area has, however, yielded positive results. Since most of farmers of the

Tail villages depend on private sources of irrigation they arrange for irrigation timely which show a positive impact on the yield of their crops.

6. Crop Budget Analysis

The respondents had mentioned 12 crops (Table 36) but only wheat and Paddy were the main in the area. The rest of the crops were mentioned by an insignificant number of farmers. Out of a total of 558 respondents 553 mentioned wheat and 519 mentioned Paddy. Thus, an analysis of the two crops is presented as under:

- (i) The per hectare production of wheat and Paddy was 23.00 and 24.58 quintal respectively.
- (ii) The average total cost per hectare for wheat was reported as Rs.5963.63 and that of Paddy Rs.6611.98.
- (iii) In percentage terms the cost of seed for wheat was 19.98%, irrigation 17.27%, labour 21.76%, fertilizer and pesticides 28.93% and tractor 12.06%.

The cost of seed for paddy accounted 18.28%, irrigation 19.72%, labour 24.49%, fertilizer and pesticides 26.12% and Tractor 11.39%.

- (iv) The per Quintal cost of production of wheat was reported at Rs.259.26 and that of Paddy 268.97.
- (v) The distribution of cost of per Quintal production of wheat was as under:
 Seeds Rs.51.81, Irrigation Rs.44.78, Labour Rs.56.41, Fertilizer and Pesticides Rs.75.00 and Tractor Rs.31.26.

The cost of seed for per Quintal paddy was Rs.49.16, Irrigation Rs.53.05, Labour Rs.65.87, fertilizer and pesticides Rs.70.27 and Tractor Rs.30.62.

- (vi) It may be significant to point out that the average cost of irrigation varies significantly depending on the source of water. The canal was reported as the sole source of irrigation for wheat crop by 22.60 per cent and that of Paddy by 23.31 per cent of farmers, which had lowest cost of irrigation i.e., Rs.300 and Rs.319.16 respectively. About two-third of the farmers (67.09%) reported the sole source of irrigation for their wheat crop was private Tubewell/Pumpset and that of 64.93% of farmers in case of Paddy crop. This source was very costly, i.e., Rs.1348.06 for wheat and Rs.1763.06 per hectare.

7. Annual Productive Expenditure

The productive expenditure of families included cost of irrigation through canal tubewell and Pumpset, fertilizer and Pesticide, Seed, Tractor and other implements, hiring transport, implements and hired labour and repair and maintenance of implements (Table 37).

- (i) in the total sample almost all the respondents reported an average annual expenditure of Rs.2629.22 on fertilizers and Rs.1951.26 on seeds; 75.81% of the sample reported an average annual expenditure of Rs.1275.67 on tractor and other implements; 63.80% spent an average of Rs.2469.40 on hired labour while 33.15% of the farmers spent an average of Rs.584.57 on repair and maintenance.

As regard irrigation related expenses 51.43% of the respondents spent an average of Rs.1769.71 on irrigation through hired Tubewell, 33.69% spent an average of Rs.500.73 on canal irrigation while 24.01% spent on average of Rs.1932.19 on diesel for their pumpsets.

- (ii) The caste-wise analysis of annual productive expenditure shows that the per family total expenditure of the respondents belonging to the General Castes was highest, i.e., Rs.12,942.65 followed by those belonging to the OBC, i.e., Rs.7,250.53 and the Scheduled Castes, i.e., Rs.5395.95. The average expenditure of the Scheduled Castes families was 41.69% and that of the OBC's 56.02% of the average expenditure of the General Castes families. The item-wise expenditure also shows a similar trend.
- (iii) A significantly higher average per General Caste family annual expenditure shows their better economic condition and capacity to spend higher amount for better agricultural production while a considerable lower average expenditure by the Scheduled Castes families explain their poor economic condition and low capacity to spend on even necessary items which obviously result in poor agriculture produce.

8. Marketing

In Table 38 we have presented data related to marketing of different crops. It include crop-wise quantity produced and sold, the average sale price and the problems the farmers faced in marketing of their produce.

- (i) As stated earlier wheat and Paddy were the main crops of the area which were sown by 553 and 519 farmers respectively. We find that of the total

production 50.24% of wheat and 49.18% of paddy was sold by 52.98 per cent and 53.95 per cent of the farmers respectively. The average sale price of wheat was Rs.517.29 and that of Paddy Rs.450.64 per quintal.

(ii) Thus, we find that nearly half of the farmers had sold their produce of wheat and Paddy. The remaining farmers did not sell their produce as they stored it for their family's consumption. This suggests that they had no extra quantity to market it.

(iii) **Problems in Marketing :** Among the problems cited by the farmers in marketing of their produce was low market price followed by problem in transportation of their produce to better markets at distant places and the problem of storage. Some had to sell their produce to the moneylender at considerably lower price to repay the loan.

Of the farmers who sold their produce 88.40% and 90.00% complained about the low price that they received for their wheat and paddy respectively. Half of the farmers mentioned the problem of transport. While about 27 per cent mentioned lack of storage facility due to which they had to sell their produce at cheaper rate, to avoid damage. About 3 per cent had to sell their produce to the moneylender at cheaper rate to repay the loan that they had secured from them.

9. Problems in Increasing Agricultural Productivity

(i) The respondents mentioned mainly three types of problems that they were facing in increasing agricultural productivity (Table 39). They included:

- (a) due to their poor economic conditions their inability to use improved implements/good quality seeds and fertilizers/timely and adequate irrigation through private Tubewell/pumpset (73.48%);
 - (b) lack of adequate knowledge about preparation of farms/effective use of HYV seeds/fertilizers & pesticides and water management (72.76%); and,
 - (c) problems in the availability of quality seeds/fertilizers and water for timely and adequate irrigation (60.04%).
- (iii) The data in respect of problems was also analysed in relation to the size of landholdings. The analysis shows that:
- (a) Among the farmers expressing their inability to afford improved implements/good quality inputs/timely irrigation through private sources due to their poor economic conditions the proportion of marginal farmers having upto 1 hectare land was higher (79.14%) as against those with 1 to 2 hectare (57.84%) and more than 2 hectare (53.85%).
 - (b) Among those who expressed lack of knowledge about preparation of farm/use of inputs and water management the proportion of small farmers having between 1 and 2 hectare was highest, i.e., 84.31% followed by the large farmers with more than 2 hectare (79.49%) and the marginal farmers (69.30%).
 - (c) The problems in the availability of quality inputs and timely water for adequate irrigation were expressed by a larger proportion of the

small farmers with 1 to 2 hectare (74.51%) and the large farmers (74.36%) than the marginal farmers having upto 1 hectare landholding (59.95%).

- (iv) We also find that 94.38% of the farmers in the Tail villages expressed their inability to use improved quality implements and inputs due to their poor economic conditions as against 75.84% of those in the Middle and 56.36% in the Head of the Minors. Similarly, a higher proportion of those in Tail villages (81.25%) expressed lack of awareness about the use of inputs as against 75.91% in the Head and 61.24% the Middle Villages. Problems in the availability of quality inputs were felt by a significantly larger proportion of respondents in Head Villages (75.91%) than by those in Tail (59.38%) and Middle (52.25%) villages. The trend suggest a larger proportion of farmers in the Head villages, probably had the capacity to invest more or good quality inputs than those in the Middle or Tail wages.

10. **Agriculture Related Information Required**

In the end, the respondents were asked about the kind of agriculture related information they would like to receive. Their responses related to (a) Irrigation availability, (b) Agricultural Extension (c) Crop prices (d) Weather conditions (e) Successful experiments in other places (f) flood warning. The farmers were asked to express their need for information about these in order of priority.

The data pertaining to their first priority shows as under:

- (i) Among the respondent almost an equal proportion of them required information about agricultural extension (43.55%) and availability of canal

water for irrigation (43.01%). Information about crop prices were mentioned by 9.68% of the sample while that for other, such as weather conditions, experiments in agriculture at other places and flood only an insignificant percentage of them mentioned. Thus, the most important information that they desired to have was confined to agricultural extension, availability of canal water and crop prices.

- (ii) The analysis on the basis of size of landholdings show that a significantly larger proportion of large (53.85%) and small farmers (48.04%) required information about agricultural extension as against the marginal farmers (41.49%) who were more interested in information about canal water availability (45.56%) as compared to large (35.90%) and small (35.29%) farmers.

Table 1 : Caste Background of families interviewed

Caste/Village location at minor	TOTAL	HEAD	MIDDLE	TAIL
General	257	99	79	79
S.C.	151	61	34	56
O.B.C.	150	60	65	25
Total	558	220	178	160

Table 2 : Caste and Type of Households

Location	TOTAL					HEAD				
Caste	Male Headed	Female Headed	Joint Family	Nuclear Family	Total Family	Male Headed	Female Headed	Joint Family	Nuclear Family	Total Family
General	249	8	131	126	257	97	2	56	43	99
S.C.	142	9	71	80	151	57	4	26	35	61
O.B.C.	143	3	56	94	150	58	2	24	36	60
Total	538	20	258	300	558	212	8	106	114	220

Location	MIDDLE					TAIL				
Caste	Male Headed	Female Headed	Joint Family	Nuclear Family	Total Family	Male Headed	Female Headed	Joint Family	Nuclear Family	Total Family
General	75	4	32	47	79	77	2	43	34	79
S.C.	33	1	11	23	34	52	4	34	22	56
O.B.C.	64	1	25	40	65	25	-	7	18	25
Total	172	6	68	110	178	154	6	84	76	160

Table 3 : Caste-wise average family size

TOTAL				HEAD		
Caste	No. of Family	No. of Family members	Average family size	No. of Family	No. of family members	Average family size
General	257	2301	8.95	99	935	9.44
S.C.	151	1126	7.46	61	443	7.26
O.B.C.	150	10.75	7.17	60	432	7.20
Total	558	4502	8.07	220	1810	8.23

MIDDLE				TAIL		
Caste	No. of Family	No. of Family members	Average family size	No. of Family	No. of family members	Average family size
General	79	663	8.39	79	703	8.90
S.C.	34	238	7.00	56	445	7.95
O.B.C.	65	456	7.02	25	187	7.48
Total	178	1357	7.62	160	1335	8.34

Table 4 : Caste-wise Break-up of Families and Type of Their House and Facilities

(TOTAL)

Caste/Type of House and Facilities	CASTE			
	Total (558)	General (257)	S.C. (151)	O.B.C. (150)
<u>Quality of House</u>				
Pucca	103	61	21	21
Kutchha	318	120	102	96
Kutchha & Pucca	132	74	26	32
Chappar/Tin	5	2	2	1
<u>Electricity</u>				
Yes	183	111	36	36
No	375	146	115	114
<u>Toilet</u>				
Soak Pit	1	1	—	—
Inside House	17	11	3	3
Outside House	80	33	26	21
Community Toilet	—	—	—	—
No Toilet	460	212	122	126
<u>Drinking Water</u>				
Inside House	142	85	27	30
Outside House	416	172	124	120
<u>Distance: Less than ½ km.</u>	406	172	118	116
<u>More than ½ Km.</u>	10	—	6	4
<u>Mode of Cooking</u>				
<u>Chulha</u>				
Yes	549	251	150	148
No	9	6	1	2
<u>Type of Chulha</u>				
Coal	10	3	4	3
Wood	529	244	143	142
Both	10	4	3	3
<u>Stove</u>				
Yes	12	9	1	2
No	546	248	150	148
<u>Gobar Gas</u>				
Yes	4	2	1	1
No	554	255	150	149
<u>Gobar Kanda</u>				
Yes	506	230	136	140
No	52	27	15	10
<u>LP Gas</u>				
Yes	15	11	3	1
No	543	246	148	149

(HEAD)

Caste/Type of House and Facilities	CASTE			
	Total (200)	General (89)	S.C. (57)	O.B.C. (54)
Quality of House				
Pucca	39	23	7	9
Kutcha	139	48	46	45
Kutcha & Pucca	40	27	7	6
Chappar/Tin	2	1	1	—
Electricity				
Yes	69	37	18	14
No	151	62	43	46
Toilet				
Soak Pit	1	1	—	—
Inside House	4	3	—	1
Outside House	40	18	11	11
Community Toilet	—	—	—	—
No Toilet	175	77	50	48
Drinking Water				
Inside House	56	34	13	9
Outside House	164	65	48	51
Distance: Less than ½ km.	160	62	48	50
More than ½ Km.	5	3	—	1
Mode of Cooking				
Chulha				
Yes	219	99	61	59
No	1	—	—	1
Type of Chulha				
Coal	7	3	2	2
Wood	205	93	58	54
Both	7	3	1	3
Stove				
Yes	—	—	—	—
No	220	99	61	60
Gober Gas				
Yes	2	1	1	—
No	218	98	60	60
Gober Kanda				
Yes	196	89	51	56
No	24	10	10	4
LP Gas				
Yes	6	5	1	—
No	214	94	60	60

(MIDDLE)

Caste/Type of House and Facilities	CASTE			
	Total (178)	General (81)	S.C. (29)	O.B.C. (68)
<u>Quality of House</u>				
Pucca	29	17	4	8
Kutchha	98	35	26	37
Kutchha & Pucca	49	27	3	19
Chappar/Tin	1	1	1	--
<u>Electricity</u>				
Yes	63	43	5	15
No	115	36	29	50
<u>Toilet</u>				
Soak Pit	--	--	--	--
Inside House	6	4	1	1
Outside House	6	2	1	3
Community Toilet	--	--	--	--
No Toilet	166	73	32	61
<u>Drinking Water</u>				
Inside House	37	22	4	11
Outside House	141	57	30	54
<u>Distance:</u> Less than ½ km.	137	56	30	51
More than ½ Km.	4	1	--	3
<u>Mode of Cooking</u>				
<u>Chulha</u>				
Yes	175	76	34	65
No	3	3	--	--
<u>Type of Chulha</u>				
Coal	1	--	1	--
Wood	174	76	33	65
Both	--	--	--	--
<u>Stove</u>				
Yes	11	8	1	2
No	167	71	33	63
<u>Gobar Gas</u>				
Yes	--	--	--	--
No	178	79	34	65
<u>Gobar Kanda</u>				
Yes	166	71	1	62
No	12	8	33	3
<u>LP Gas</u>				
Yes	1	--	--	1
No	177	79	34	64

(TAIL)

Caste/Type of House and Facilities	CASTE			
	Total (180)	General (87)	S.C. (65)	O.B.C. (28)
Quality of House				
Pucca	35	21	10	4
Kutcha	81	36	31	14
Kutcha & Pucca	43	19	17	7
Chappar/Tin	1	1	--	--
Electricity				
Yes	51	30	15	6
No	109	47	43	19
Toilet				
Soak Pit	--	--	--	--
Inside House	7	4	2	1
Outside House	34	12	16	6
Community Toilet	--	--	--	--
No Toilet	119	61	40	18
Drinking Water				
Inside House	49	29	10	10
Outside House	111	48	48	15
Distance: Less than ½ km.	109	48	46	15
More than ½ Km.	2	--	2	--
Mode of Cooking				
Chulha				
Yes	155	74	57	24
No	5	3	1	1
Type of Chulha				
Coal	2	--	1	1
Wood	150	73	54	23
Both	3	1	2	--
Stove				
Yes	1	1	--	--
No	159	76	58	25
Gober Gas				
Yes	2	1	--	1
No	158	76	58	24
Gober Kanda				
Yes	144	68	54	22
No	16	9	4	3
LP Gas				
Yes	8	6	2	--
No	152	71	56	25

Table 5 : Size of Family and Type of House and Facilities

(TOTAL)

Size of Family/Type of House & Facilities	FAMILY SIZE					
	Total (558)	Upto 3 (37)	4 - 6 (190)	7 - 9 (168)	10 - 15 (134)	16 & Above (29)
<u>Quality of House</u>						
Pucca	103	6	31	25	29	12
Kutchra	318	27	114	100	66	11
Kutchra & Pucca	132	3	42	43	38	6
Chappar/Tin	5	1	3	--	1	--
<u>Electricity</u>						
Yes	183	7	68	45	53	10
No	375	30	122	123	81	19
<u>Toilet</u>						
Soak Pit	1	--	--	--	--	1
Inside House	17	--	8	5	3	1
Outside House	80	3	34	19	24	--
Community Toilet	--	--	--	--	--	--
No Toilet	460	34	148	144	107	27
<u>Drinking Water</u>						
Inside House	142	8	49	42	--	8
Outside House	416	29	141	126	99	21
<u>Distance: Less than ½ km.</u>	406	28	139	120	98	21
<u>More than ½ Km.</u>	10	1	2	6	1	--
<u>Mode of Cooking</u>						
<u>Chulha</u>						
Yes	549	37	187	166	131	28
No	9	--	3	2	3	1
<u>Type of Chulha</u>						
Coal	10	1	5	--	4	--
Wood	529	36	179	165	121	28
Both	10	--	3	1	6	--
<u>Stove</u>						
Yes	12	1	2	7	2	--
No	546	36	188	161	132	29
<u>Gobar Gas</u>						
Yes	4	--	--	3	1	--
No	554	37	190	165	133	29
<u>Gobar Kanda</u>						
Yes	506	36	171	151	120	28
No	52	1	19	17	14	1
<u>LP Gas</u>						
Yes	15	--	5	5	3	2
No	543	37	185	163	131	27

(HEAD)

Size of Family/Type of House &Facilities	FAMILY SIZE					
	Total	Upto 3	4 - 6	7 - 9	10 - 15	16 & Above
<u>Quality of House</u>						
Pucca	39	2	10	8	12	7
Kutcha	139	15	45	44	30	5
Kutcha & Pucca	40	--	16	8	15	1
Chappar/Tin	2	1	--	--	1	--
<u>Electricity</u>						
Yes	69	1	28	16	19	5
No	151	17	43	44	39	8
<u>Toilet</u>						
Soak Pit	1	--	--	--	--	1
Inside House	4	--	2	1	1	--
Outside House	40	1	16	9	14	--
Community Toilet	--	--	--	--	--	--
No Toilet	175	17	53	50	43	12
<u>Drinking Water</u>						
Inside House	56	3	17	19	13	4
Outside House	164	15	54	41	45	9
<u>Distance: Less than ½ km.</u>	160	15	53	39	44	9
<u>More than ½ Km.</u>	4	--	1	2	1	--
<u>Mode of Cooking</u>						
<u>Chulha</u>						
Yes	219	18	70	60	58	13
No	1	--	1	--	--	--
<u>Type of Chulha</u>						
Coal	7	1	2	--	4	--
Wood	205	17	65	59	51	13
Both	7	--	3	1	3	--
<u>Stove</u>						
Yes	--	--	--	--	--	--
No	220	18	71	60	58	13
<u>Gober Gas</u>						
Yes	2	--	--	2	--	--
No	218	18	71	58	58	13
<u>Gober Kanda</u>						
Yes	196	17	58	56	52	13
No	24	1	13	4	6	--
<u>LP Gas</u>						
Yes	6	--	2	1	1	2
No	214	18	69	59	57	11

(MIDDLE)

Size of Family/Type of House &Facilities	FAMILY SIZE					
	Total	Upto 3	4 - 6	7 - 9	10 - 15	16 & Above
<u>Quality of House</u>						
Pucca	29	3	12	9	3	2
Kutchha	98	6	41	30	18	3
Kutchha & Pucca	49	2	13	20	12	2
Chappar/Tin	2	--	2	--	--	--
<u>Electricity</u>						
Yes	63	4	24	15	16	4
No	115	7	44	44	17	3
<u>Toilet</u>						
Soak Pit	--	--	--	--	--	--
Inside House	6	--	3	2	--	1
Outside House	6	--	4	2	--	--
Community Toilet	--	--	--	--	--	--
No Toilet	166	11	61	55	33	6
<u>Drinking Water</u>						
Inside House	37	2	14	11	7	3
Outside House	141	9	54	48	26	4
<u>Distance: Less than ½ km.</u>	137	8	53	46	26	4
<u>More than ½ Km.</u>	4	1	1	2	--	--
<u>Mode of Cooking</u>						
<u>Chulha</u>						
Yes	175	11	68	58	32	6
No	3	--	--	1	1	1
<u>Type of Chulha</u>						
Coal	1	--	1	--	--	--
Wood	174	11	67	58	32	6
Both	6	--	--	--	--	--
<u>Stove</u>						
Yes	11	1	2	6	2	--
No	167	10	66	53	31	7
<u>Gobar Gas</u>						
Yes	--	--	--	--	--	--
No	178	11	68	59	33	7
<u>Gobar Kanda</u>						
Yes	167	11	65	52	32	6
No	11	--	3	7	1	1
<u>LP Gas</u>						
Yes	1	--	--	1	--	--
No	177	11	68	58	33	7

(TAIL)

Size of Family/Type of House &Facilities	FAMILY SIZE					
	Total	Upto 3	4 - 6	7 - 9	10 - 15	16 & Above
Quality of House						
Pucca	35	1	9	8	14	3
Kutchra	81	6	28	26	18	3
Kutchra & Pucca	43	1	13	15	11	3
Chappar/Tin	1	--	1	--	--	--
Electricity						
Yes	51	2	16	14	18	1
No	109	6	35	35	25	8
Toilet						
Soak Pit	--	--	--	--	--	--
Inside House	7	--	3	2	2	--
Outside House	34	2	14	8	10	--
Community Toilet	--	--	--	--	--	--
No Toilet	119	6	34	39	31	9
Drinking Water						
Inside House	49	3	18	12	15	1
Outside House	111	5	33	37	28	8
Distance: Less than ½ km.	109	5	33	35	28	8
More than ½ Km.	2	--	--	2	--	--
Mode of Cooking						
Chulha						
Yes	155	8	49	48	41	9
No	8	--	2	1	2	--
Type of Chulha						
Coal	2	--	2	--	--	--
Wood	150	8	47	48	38	9
Both	3	--	--	--	3	--
Stove						
Yes	1	--	--	1	--	--
No	159	8	51	48	43	9
Gober Gas						
Yes	2	--	--	1	1	--
No	158	8	51	48	42	9
Gober Kanda						
Yes	144	8	48	43	36	9
No	16	--	3	6	7	--
LP Gas						
Yes	8	--	3	3	2	--
No	152	8	48	46	41	9

**Table 6: Caste and Ownership of Home Appliances
(TOTAL)**

S. No	Caste/ No. of Person	Watch	Radio	T.V.	Sewing Machine	Fridge	Tape - Recorder	Fan	Tele- phone	Com- puter
1.	General 257	524	166	77	57	2	49	138	3	1
		216	145	76	57	2	49	65	3	1
2.	S.C. 151	131	63	9	5	-	2	12	-	-
		94	60	9	5	-	2	9	-	-
3.	OBC 150	189	71	18	12	1	8	22	-	-
		106	62	18	12	1	8	9	-	-
4.	Total 558	844	300	104	74	3	59	172	3	1
		416	267	103	74	3	59	83	3	1

(HEAD)

S. No	Caste/ No. of Person	Watch	Radio	T.V.	Sewing Machine	Fridge	Tape - Recorder	Fan	Tele- phone	Com- puter
1.	General 99	188	67	31	24	2	18	37	1	-
		83	61	31	24	2	18	21	1	-
2.	S.C. 61	39	18	4	3	-	-	5	-	-
		29	18	4	3	-	-	4	-	-
3.	OBC 60	80	25	10	5	-	4	12	-	-
		39	22	10	5	-	4	4	-	-
4.	Total 220	307	110	45	32	2	22	54	1	-
		151	101	45	32	2	22	29	1	-

(MIDDLE)

S. No	Caste/ No. of Person	Watch	Radio	T.V.	Sewing Machine	Fridge	Tape - Recorder	Fan	Tele- phone	Com- puter
1.	General 79	180	50	21	15	-	14	54	-	-
		65	37	20	15	-	14	23	-	-
2.	S.C. 34	31	12	2	2	-	-	3	-	-
		23	12	2	2	-	-	2	-	-
3.	OBC 65	83	33	5	5	1	3	7	-	-
		50	29	5	5	1	3	4	-	-
4.	Total 178	294	95	28	24	1	17	64	-	-
		138	78	27	22	1	17	29	-	-

(TAIL)

S. No	Caste/ No. of Person	Watch	Radio	T.V.	Sewing Machine	Fridge	Tape - Recorder	Fan	Tele- phone	Com- puter
1.	General 79	156	49	25	18	-	17	47	2	1
		68	47	25	18	-	17	21	2	1
2.	S.C. 56	61	33	3	-	-	2	2	4	-
		42	30	3	-	-	2	2	3	-
3.	OBC 25	26	13	3	2	-	1	3	-	-
		17	11	3	2	-	1	1	-	-
4.	Total 160	243	95	31	20	-	20	54	2	1
		127	88	31	20	-	20	25	2	1

Table 7 : Source of Water
Total

Use of Water	Tape Water				Hand Pump				Open Well			Tube Well		
			If Govt. distance from house				If Govt. distance from house		Open	Distance		Tube	Dist-ance	
	Own	Govt	1/2 Km	More than 1/2 Km.	Own	Govt	1/2 Km	More than 1/2 km	Well	1/2 Km	More than 1/2 Km.	Well	1/2 Km	More than 1/2 Km.
For drinking/ domestic use	13	2	2	-	236	218	217	1	88	88	-	4	3	1
For Animal	8	3	3	-	218	211	210	1	82	82	-	4	4	-
For Cottage Industries	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

HEAD

Use of Water	Tape Water				Hand Pump				Open Well			Tube Well		
			If Govt. distance from house				If Govt. distance from house		Open	Dist-ance		Tube	Dist-ance	
	own	Govt	1/2 Km	More than 1/2 Km.	own	Govt	1/2 Km	More than 1/2 km	well	1/2 Km	More than 1/2 Km.	well	1/2 Km	More than 1/2 Km.
For Drinking/ domestic use	7	1	1	-	80	87	87	-	41	40	1	4	4	-
For Animal	3	1	1	-	71	82	82	-	38	38	-	3	3	-
For Cottage Industries	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

MIDDLE

Use of Water	Tape Water				Hand Pump				Open Well			Tube Well		
			If Govt. distance from house				If Govt. distance from house		Open	Distance		Tube	Distance	
	own	Govt	1/2 Km	More than 1/2 Km.	own	Govt	1/2 Km	More than 1/2 km	well	1/2 Km	More than 1/2 Km.	well	1/2 Km	More than 1/2 Km.
For drinking domestic use	1	-	-	-	70	73	73	-	35	35	-	-	-	-
For Animal	-	1	1	-	67	69	69	-	33	33	-	1	1	-
For Cottage Industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TAIL

Use of Water	Tape Water				Hand Pump				Open Well			Tube Well		
			If Govt. distance from house				If Govt. distance from house		Open	Distance		Tube	Distance	
	Own	Govt	1/2 Km	More than 1/2 Km.	Own	Govt	1/2 Km	More than 1/2 km	well	1/2 Km	More than 1/2 Km.	well	1/2 Km	More than 1/2 Km.
For drinking domestic use	5	1	1	-	86	58	57	1	12	12	-	-	-	-
For Animal	5	1	1	-	80	60	59	1	11	11	-	-	-	-
For Cottage Industries	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 8: Caste and Level of Education
TOTAL

Caste	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Primary	Middle	High School	Graduate	P.G.	Vocational	Total
General										
Total	1487	814	2301	781	381	229	73	17	6	1487
Male	929	342	1271	399	263	185	61	15	6	929
Female	558	472	1030	382	118	44	12	2	-	558
S.C.										
Total	501	625	1126	316	125	46	10	3	1	501
Male	336	281	617	193	88	42	9	3	1	336
Female	165	344	509	123	37	4	1	-	-	165
O.B.C.										
Total	538	537	1075	328	141	57	9	1	2	538
Male	367	215	582	198	110	47	9	1	2	367
Female	17	322	493	130	31	10	-	-	-	171
Total										
Total	2526	1976	4502	1425	647	332	92	21	9	2526
Male	1632	838	2470	790	661	274	79	19	9	1632
Female	894	1138	2032	635	186	58	13	2	-	894

HEAD

Caste	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Primary	Middle	High School	Graduate	P.G.	Vocational	Total
General										
Total	595	340	935	311	145	109	24	3	3	595
Male	373	140	513	170	97	80	20	3	3	373
Female	222	200	422	141	48	29	4	-	-	222
S.C.										
Total	196	247	443	119	48	23	4	1	1	196
Male	135	115	250	73	35	22	3	1	1	135
Female	61	132	193	46	13	1	1	-	-	61
O.B.C.										
Total	206	226	432	126	60	15	3	-	2	206
Male	141	85	226	78	44	14	3	-	2	141
Female	65	141	206	48	16	1	-	-	-	65
Total										
Total	997	813	1810	556	253	147	31	4	6	997
Male	649	340	989	321	176	116	26	4	6	649
Female	348	473	821	235	77	31	5	-	-	348

MIDDLE

Caste	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Primary	Middle	High School	Gra- duate	P.G.	Voca- tional	Total
<u>General</u>										
Total	437	225	662	250	116	55	10	4	2	437
Male	267	100	367	122	81	48	10	4	2	267
Female	170	125	295	128	35	7	-	-	-	170
<u>S.C.</u>										
Total	105	133	238	74	21	6	3	1	-	105
Male	65	55	120	41	15	5	3	1	-	65
Female	40	78	118	33	6	1	-	-	-	40
<u>O.B.C.</u>										
Total	253	203	456	161	60	25	6	1	-	253
Male	170	87	257	97	48	18	6	1	-	170
Female	83	116	199	64	12	7	-	-	-	83
<u>Total</u>										
Total	795	561	1356	485	197	86	19	6	2	795
Male	502	242	744	260	144	71	19	6	2	502
Female	293	319	612	225	53	15	-	-	-	193

TAIL

Caste	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Primary	Middle	High School	Graduate	P.G.	Voca- tional	Total
<u>General</u>										
Total	455	249	704	220	120	65	39	10	1	455
Male	289	102	391	107	85	57	31	8	1	289
Female	166	147	313	113	35	8	8	2	-	166
<u>S.C.</u>										
Total	200	245	445	123	56	17	3	1	-	200
Male	136	111	247	79	38	15	3	1	-	136
Female	64	134	198	44	18	2	-	-	-	64
<u>O.B.C.</u>										
Total	79	108	187	41	21	17	-	-	-	79
Male	56	43	99	23	18	15	-	-	-	56
Female	23	65	88	18	3	2	-	-	-	23
<u>Total</u>										
Total	734	602	1336	384	197	99	42	11	1	734
Male	481	256	737	209	141	87	34	9	1	481
Female	253	346	599	175	56	12	8	2	-	253

Table 9 : Caste-wise and Sex-wise Age at Marriage
TOTAL

Age of Marriage/Caste		Total	General	S.C.	OBC
<u>Less than-15</u>	Total	227	99	73	55
	Male	42	16	14	12
	Female	185	83	59	43
<u>15-18</u>	Total	782	386	214	182
	Male	262	118	84	60
	Female	520	268	130	122
<u>18-21</u>	Total	1163	587	293	283
	Male	722	358	181	183
	Female	441	229	112	100
<u>21-25</u>	Total	256	155	54	47
	Male	212	129	47	36
	Female	44	26	7	11
<u>25 Above</u>	Total	58	36	8	14
	Male	45	28	6	11
	Female	13	8	2	3
<u>Total</u>	Total	2486	1263	642	581
	Male	1283	649	332	302
	Female	1203	614	310	279

HEAD

Age of Marriage/Caste		Total	General	S.C.	OBC
<u>Less than-15</u>	Total	117	49	46	22
	Male	23	9	10	4
	Female	94	40	36	18
<u>15-18</u>	Total	328	161	99	68
	Male	121	53	48	20
	Female	207	108	51	48
<u>18-21</u>	Total	424	224	90	110
	Male	273	142	58	73
	Female	151	82	32	37
<u>21-25</u>	Total	120	73	20	27
	Male	94	57	18	19
	Female	26	16	2	8
<u>25 Above</u>	Total	22	13	4	5
	Male	18	11	3	4
	Female	4	2	1	1
<u>Total</u>	Total	1011	520	259	232
	Male	529	272	137	120
	Female	482	248	122	112

MIDDLE

Age of Marriage/Caste		Total	General	S.C.	OBC
<u>Less than-15</u>	Total	45	15	10	20
	Male	11	1	3	7
	Female	34	14	7	13
<u>15-18</u>	Total	242	107	45	90
	Male	75	29	15	31
	Female	167	78	30	59
<u>18-21</u>	Total	365	181	68	12
	Male	218	100	41	10
	Female	147	81	25	2
<u>21-25</u>	Total	68	44	12	4
	Male	57	40	7	3
	Female	11	4	5	1
<u>25 Above</u>	Total	14	9	-	5
	Male	11	7	-	4
	Female	3	2	-	1
<u>Total</u>	Total	734	356	133	245
	Male	372	177	68	129
	Female	362	179	67	116

TAIL

Age of Marriage/Caste		Total	General	S.C.	OBC
<u>Less than-15</u>	Total	65	35	17	13
	Male	8	6	1	1
	Female	57	29	16	12
<u>15-18</u>	Total	212	118	70	24
	Male	66	36	21	9
	Female	146	82	49	15
<u>18-21</u>	Total	374	182	137	55
	Male	231	116	82	33
	Female	143	66	55	22
<u>21-25</u>	Total	68	38	22	8
	Male	61	32	22	7
	Female	7	6	-	1
<u>25 Above</u>	Total	22	14	4	4
	Male	16	10	3	3
	Female	6	4	1	1
<u>Total</u>	Total	741	387	250	104
	Male	382	200	129	53
	Female	359	187	121	51

**Table 10 : Caste and Sex-wise Distribution of Persons affected by
Diseases in Last Two Years**

(TOTAL)

Sl. No.	Disease		Total	General	S.C.	O.B.C.
1.	Malaria	Total	340	171	81	88
		Male	179	96	40	43
		Female	161	75	41	45
2.	Cholera	Total	166	83	46	37
		Male	80	38	20	22
		Female	86	45	26	15
3.	T.B.	Total	42	19	15	8
		Male	13	8	3	2
		Female	29	11	12	6
4.	Asthama	Total	63	40	14	9
		Male	39	26	9	4
		Female	24	14	5	5
5.	Polio	Total	13	9	2	2
		Male	6	5	-	1
		Female	7	4	2	1
6.	Cancer	Total	2	1	-	1
		Male	1	-	-	1
		Female	1	1	-	-
7.	Pneomonia	Total	88			
		Male	51	48	24	16
		Female	37	25	16	10
8.	Jaundice	Total	19	11	6	2
		Male	8	4	3	1
		Female	11	7	3	1
9.	Floride Excess	Total	1	1	-	-
		Male	-	-	-	-
		Female	1	1	-	-
10.	Other	Total	536	278	134	124
		Male	291	145	76	70
		Female	245	133	58	54
11.	Total Affected from Diseases					
	Total		1270	661	322	287
	Male		668	347	167	154
12.	Not affected from Diseases	Female	602	314	155	133
		Total	3232	1640	804	788
		Male	1802	924	450	428
13.	Total family members	Female	1430	716	354	360
		Total	4502	2301	1126	1075
		Male	2470	1271	617	582
		Female	2032	1030	509	493

(HEAD)

Sl. No.	Disease		Total	General	S.C.	O.B.C.
1.	Malaria	Total	158	67	44	47
		Male	70	32	19	19
		Female	88	35	25	28
2.	Cholera	Total	63	30	19	14
		Male	26	9	8	9
		Female	37	21	11	5
3.	T.B.	Total	15	7	6	2
		Male	2	2	-	-
		Female	13	5	6	2
4.	Asthama	Total	12	9	2	1
		Male	7	5	2	-
		Female	5	4	-	-
5.	Polio	Total	5	4	-	1
		Male	3	2	-	1
		Female	2	2	-	-
6.	Cancer	Total	-	-	-	-
		Male	-	-	-	-
		Female	-	-	-	-
7.	Pneomonia	Total	29	14	9	6
		Male	17	8	6	3
		Female	12	6	3	3
8.	Jaundice	Total	4	3	1	-
		Male	3	2	1	-
		Female	1	1	-	-
9.	Floride Excess	Total	-	-	-	-
		Male	-	-	-	-
		Female	-	-	-	-
10.	Other	Total	192	108	48	36
		Male	116	61	33	22
		Female	76	47	15	14
11.	Total Affected from Diseases					
		Total	478	242	129	107
		Male	224	121	69	54
12.	Not affected from Diseases					
		Total	1332	693	314	325
		Male	745	392	181	172
13.	Total family members					
		Total	1810	935	443	432
		Male	989	513	250	226
		Female	821	422	193	206

(MIDDLE)

Sl. No.	Disease		Total	General	S.C.	O.B.C.
1.	Malaria	Total	88	52	6	30
		Male	51	29	4	18
		Female	37	23	2	12
2.	Cholera	Total	54	24	11	19
		Male	30	14	5	11
		Female	24	10	6	8
3.	T.B.	Total	12	5	4	3
		Male	4	3	1	-
		Female	8	2	3	3
4.	Asthama	Total	25	17	4	4
		Male	16	12	2	2
		Female	9	5	2	2
5.	Polio	Total	6	5	1	-
		Male	3	3	-	-
		Female	3	2	1	-
6.	Cancer	Total	-	-	-	-
		Male	-	-	-	-
		Female	-	-	-	-
7.	Pneomonia	Total	17	11	1	5
		Male	11	5	1	5
		Female	6	6	-	-
8.	Jaundice	Total	5	4	-	1
		Male	2	2	-	-
		Female	3	2	-	1
9.	Floride Excess	Total	-	-	-	-
		Male	-	-	-	-
		Female	-	-	-	-
10.	Other	Total	170	77	34	59
		Male	86	40	15	31
		Female	84	37	19	28
11.	Total Affected from Diseases					
	Total		377	195	61	121
	Male		203	108	28	67
12.	Not affected from Diseases					
	Total		979	467	177	335
	Male		541	259	92	190
13.	Total family members					
	Total		1356	662	238	456
	Male		744	367	120	257
	Female		612	295	118	199

(TAIL)

Sl. No.	Disease	Total	General	S.C.	O.B.C.
1.	Malaria Total	94	52	31	11
	Male	58	35	17	6
	Female	36	17	14	5
2.	Cholera Total	49	29	16	4
	Male	24	15	7	2
	Female	25	14	9	2
3.	T.B. Total	15	7	5	3
	Male	7	3	2	2
	Female	8	4	3	1
4.	Asthama Total	26	14	8	4
	Male	16	9	5	2
	Female	10	5	3	2
5.	Polio Total	2	-	1	1
	Male	-	-	-	-
	Female	2	-	1	1
6.	Cancer Total	2	1	-	1
	Male	1	-	-	-
	Female	1	1	-	1
7.	Pneomonia Total	42	23	14	5
	Male	23	12	9	2
	Female	19	11	5	3
8.	Jaundice Total	10	4	5	1
	Male	3	-	2	1
	Female	7	4	3	-
9.	Floride Excess Total	1	1	-	-
	Male	-	-	-	-
	Female	1	1	-	-
10.	Other Total	174	93	52	29
	Male	89	44	28	17
	Female	85	49	24	12
11.	Total Affected from Diseases Total	415	224	132	59
	Male	221	118	70	33
	Female	194	106	62	26
12.	Not affected from Diseases Total	921	480	313	128
	Male	516	273	177	66
	Female	405	207	136	62
13.	Total family members Total	1336	704	445	187
	Male	737	391	247	99
	Female	599	313	198	88

Table 11 : Caste wise break up of land holding size

(In hectare)

Head					Middle				Tail				Total			
Caste	Upto 1	1-2	2+	Total	Upto 1	1-2	2+	Total	1	1-2	2+	Total	Upto 1	1-2	2+	Total
General	58 58.59	29 29.29	12 12.12	99	55	17	7	79	52	13	14	79	165	59	33	257
S.C.	55	5	1	61	31	3	-	34	50	5	1	56	136	13	2	151
OBC	46	11	3	60	50	14	1	65	20	5	-	25	116	30	4	150
Total	159	45	16	220	136	34	8	178	122	23	15	160	417	102	39	558

Table 12 : Castewise Average size of Landholdings

(In hectare)

Caste	Head	Middle	Tail	Total
General	1.21	0.93	1.32	1.16
S.C.	0.48	0.56	0.55	0.52
O.B.C.	0.74	0.68	0.98	0.75
Total	0.88	0.77	1.00	0.88

Table 13 : Caste wise Ownership of Agriculture Implements**Total**

S. N	Caste	Tractor	Sheed Drill	Wooden Plough	Harroe	Thresher	Pumpset		
							Total	Diesel	Electric
1.	General 257	10	1	75	4	29	92	83	9
2.	S.C. 151	-	1	65	1	5	15	13	2
4.	OBC 160	4	1	72	-	16	32	30	2
6.	Total 558	14	3	212	5	50	139	126	13

Head

S. N	Caste	Tractor	Sheed Drill	Wooden Plough	Harroe	Thresher	Pumpset		
							Total	Diesel	Electric
1.	General 99	1	1	25	-	10	32	30	2
2.	S.C. 61	-	-	21	-	1	4	3	1
4.	OBC 60	3	1	26	-	8	9	8	1
6.	Total 220	4	2	72	-	19	45	41	4

Middle

S. N	Caste	Tractor	Sheed Drill	Wooden Plough	Harroe	Thresher	Pumpset		
							Total	Diesel	Electric
1.	General 79	4	-	21	3	9	22	18	4
2.	S.C. 34	-	1	18	-	2	4	3	1
4.	OBC 65	1	-	36	-	4	16	15	1
6.	Total 178	5	1	75	3	15	42	36	6

Tail

S. N	Caste	Tractor	Sheed Drill	Wooden Plough	Harroe	Thresher	Pumpset		
							Total	Diesel	Electric
1.	General 79	5	-	29	1	10	38	35	3
2.	S.C. 56	-	-	26	1	2	7	7	-
4.	OBC 25	-	-	10	-	4	7	7	-
6.	Total 160	5	-	65	2	16	52	49	3

Table 14 : Caste-wise Ownership of Cattle**Total**

S.N	Caste	Cow	Buffalo	Bullocks	Goat/ sheep	Others
1.	General 257	211	199	149	69	-
2.	S.C. 151	93	57	124	71	3
4.	OBC 150	116	89	136	45	7
6.	Total 558	420	345	409	185	10

Head

S.N	Caste	Cow	Buffalo	Bullocks	Goat/ sheep	Others
1.	General 99	83	74	67	24	2
2.	S.C. 61	33	21	49	25	-
4.	OBC 60	44	38	64	19	-
6.	Total 220	160	133	180	68	2

Middle

S.N	Caste	Cow	Buffalo	Bullocks	Goat/ sheep	Others
1.	General 79	63	56	36	13	5
2.	S.C. 34	27	15	30	7	1
4.	OBC 65	48	35	54	10	7
6.	Total 178	138	106	120	30	13

Tail

S.N	Caste	Cow	Buffalo	Bullocks	Goat/ sheep	Others
1.	General 79	65	69	46	32	1
2.	S.C. 56	33	21	45	39	2
4.	OBC 25	24	16	18	16	-
6.	Total 160	122	106	109	87	3

Table 15 : Castewise Ownership of Conveyance**Total**

S. N.	Caste	Tractor	Bullock Cart	Truck/ Tempo	Car/ Jeep	Scooter/ Moped/ Motorcycle	Rickshaw/ Tanga	Bicycle
1.	General	10	1	2	3	44	2	313
2.	S.C.	-	4	1	-	7	-	152
4.	OBC	4	4	-	1	10	-	182
6.	Total	14	9	3	4	61	2	647

Head

S. N.	Caste	Tractor	Bullock Cart	Truck/ Tempo	Car/ Jeep	Scooter/ Moped/ Motorcycle	Rickshaw/ Tanga	Bicycle
1.	General	1	-	-	1	13	-	128
2.	S.C.	-	1	-	-	4	-	53
4.	OBC	3	2	-	1	4	-	79
6.	Total	4	3	-	2	21	-	260

Middle

S. N.	Caste	Tractor	Bullock Cart	Truck/ Tempo	Car/ Jeep	Scooter/ Moped/ Motorcycle	Rickshaw/ Tanga	Bicycle
1.	General	4	1	-	-	11	-	87
2.	S.C.	-	1	1	-	3	-	35
4.	OBC	1	1	-	-	5	-	74
6.	Total	5	3	1	-	19	-	196

Tail

S. N.	Caste	Tractor	Bullock Cart	Truck/ Tempo	Car/ Jeep	Scooter/ Moped/ Motorcycle	Rickshaw/ Tanga	Bicycle
1.	General	5	-	2	2	20	2	98
2.	S.C.	-	2	-	-	-	-	64
4.	OBC	-	1	-	-	1	-	29
6.	Total	5	3	2	2	21	2	191

Table 16 : Per family and per capita annual Income

Location of Village	Total Families	Family Members	Average gross income per family	Average per family productive expenditure	Average net income per family	Average per capita net income
HEAD	220	1810	45650.51	9237.28	38413.23	4425.92
MIDDLE	178	1357	40921.44	8145.75	32775.70	4299.24
TAIL	160	1335	51149.16	10915.52	40233.64	4822.01
TOTAL	558	4502	45718.63	9370.30	36348.33	4505.19

Table 17 : Caste-wise Per Family and Per Capita Gross Annual Capita

Total			Head		
Caste	Average per Family Gross Income	Average per Capita Gross Income	Caste	Average per Family Gross Income	Average per Capita Gross Income
General 257	58723.19	6558.83	General 99	57934.10	6134.20
S.C. 151	32613.08	4373.51	S.C. 61	33312.30	4587.02
O.B.C. 150	36630.41	5111.22	O.B.C. 60	37926.45	5267.56
Total 558	45718.63	5666.59	Total 220	45650.51	5548.68

Middle			Tail		
Caste	Average per Family Gross Income	Average per Capita Gross Income	Caste	Average per Family Gross Income	Average per Capita Gross Income
General 79	50100.53	5969.75	General 79	68334.70	7679.15
S.C. 34	30780.15	4397.16	S.C. 56	32964.29	4148.31
O.B.C. 65	35070.00	4999.01	O.B.C. 25	37577.00	5023.66
Total 178	40921.44	5367.74	Total 160	51149.16	6130.24

Table 18 : Caste wise and Source wise break up Annual Gross Family of Income**Total**

SN	Caste	Income from Agr.	Rent ing Agr.	Income from Cattle	Milk Selling	Use of Com Vehicle	Wage Labour	Income from Selling Water	Other	Total
1.	General N AV	257 25569.25	10 6588.70	24 1829.17	37 3798.16	7 19857.14	166 25833.92	56 8339.59	70 47987.43	257 58723.19
2.	SC N AV	151 10477.52	2 800	12 2939.17	14 3713.57	3 10533.33	132 19815.98	13 5461.54	12 44608.33	151 32613.08
4.	OBC N AV	150 14109.88	2 7500.00	12 2350.00	14 4326.43	2 7500.00	118 19212.46	27 8352.59	23 33335.65	150 36630.41
6.	Total N AV	558 18404.81	14 5891.93	48 2236.88	65 3893.69	12 15466.67	416 22046.18	98 7961.39	105 44391.81	558 45718.63

Head

SB	Caste	Income from Agr.	Renting Agr.	Income from Cattle	Milk Selling	Use of Com Vehicle	Wage Labour	Income from Selling Water	Other	Total
1.	General N AV	99 25770.43	5 5877.40	3 2000.00	18 4446.11	1 5000.00	60 26115.33	18 10913.87	31 41949.03	99 57934.10
2.	SC N AV	61 9585.90	-	4 5625.00	6 5440.00	2 11300.00	56 21520.89	4 7500.00	2 67200	61 33312.30
4.	OBC N AV	60 14665.45	2 7500.00	4 3750.00	5 6720.00	1 10000.00	47 19328.51	11 8181.82	8 40452.50	60 37926.45
6.	Total N AV	200 18254.27	7 6341.00	11 3954.55	29 5043.79	4 9400.00	163 22579.94	33 9589.27	41 42888.78	220 45650.51

Middle

SN	Caste	Income from Agr.	Renting Agr.	Income from Cattle	Milk Selling	Use of Com Vehicle	Wage Labour	Income from Selling Water	Other	Total
1.	General N AV	79 1934.73	2 12000.00	8 1937.50	10 2730.00	2 19000.00	53 21459.43	15 11220.00	17 59947.06	79 50100.53
2.	SC N AV	34 10865.74	-	1 2000.00	2 6375.00	1 9000.00	28 15069.29	1 1000.00	4 57600.00	34 30780.15
4.	OBC N AV	65 13998.00	-	4 1175.00	7 3224.29	1 5000.00	54 20257.22	10 5752.00	6 31000.00	65 35070.00
6.	Total N AV	178 15773.58	2 12000.00	13 1707.69	19 3295.79	4 13000.00	135 19653.19	26 8723.85	27 53166.67	178 40921.44

Tail

SN	Caste	Income from Agr.	Renting Agr.	Income from Cattle	Milk Selling	Use of Com Vehicle	Wage Labour	Income from Selling Water	Other	Total
1.	General N AV	79 31539.63	3 4166.67	13 1723.08	9 3688.89	5 24000.00	53 29889.81	25 4758.00	22 47254.55	79 68334.70
2.	SC N AV	56 11213.04	2 800.00	7 1538.57	6 1100.00		48 20595.83	8 5000.00	6 28416.67	56 32964.29
4.	OBC N AV	25 13067.40	-	4 2125.00	2 2200.00	-	17 15572.94	6 13000.00	9 28566.67	25 37577.00
6.	Total N AV	160 21539.04	5 2820.00	24 1736.25	17 2600.00	4 24000.00	118 24046.61	39 6075.64	37 39654.05	160 51148.16

Table 19 : Family size wise source wise break up of Annual Gross Family Income**Total**

SN	Caste	Income from Agr.	Renting Agr.	Income from Cattle	Milk Selling	Use of Com Vehicle	Wage Labour	Income from Selling Water	Other	Total
1	upto 3 N AV	37 9251.08	-	5 1700.00	3 4880	1 9000	29 9983.10	3 4000.00	3 17200	37 19663.24
2	4-6 N AV	190 16188.85	4 3771.75	19 1793.16	20 3717.50	6 15433.33	151 17257.88	27 7220.22	22 34225.45	190 36030.71
3	7-9 N AV	168 17568.04	7 6342.86	16 2150.00	23 4169.57	2 5000.00	120 21636.67	33 8077.27	34 33830.00	168 42555.36
4	10-15 N AV	134 22268.15	3 7666.67	6 4666.67	13 4069.23	2 30500.00	99 29124.44	27 9300.74	35 39353.14	134 57168.90
5	16 & above N AV	29 31598.24	-	2 1200	6 2550.00	1 13000.00	17 46825.88	8 6950.00	11 120818.18	29 107851.34
6	Total N AV	558 18404.81	14 5891.93	48 2236.88	65 3893.69	12 15466.67	416 22050.99	98 7961.39	105 44391.81	558 45718.63

N= Number of families

AV= Average Income per family (Annual)

Head

S N	Family Size	Income from Agr.	Renting Agr.	Income from Cattle	Milk Selling	Use of Com. Vehicle	Wage Labour	Income from Selling Water	Other	Total
1	Upto 3 N AV	18 9266.24	-	2 2000	3 4880.00	-	16 11056.25	1 5000	-	18 20408.06
2	4-6 N AV	71 16585.10	1 7187.00	3 1500	11 4557.27	3 10866.67	55 17559.27	8 12743.25	10 29966.00	71 37173.59
3	7-9 N AV	60 17832.95	3 4733.33	5 3400	5 7060	1 5000	41 21586.59	11 11454.55	9 35191.11	60 41154.12
4	10-15 N AV	58 21549.00	3 7666.67	1 18000	7 5600	-	43 29619.07	8 3937.50	17 41803.53	58 57686.59
5	16 & above N AV	13 27059.54	-	-	3 2333.33	-	8 47400.00	5 10400.00	5 86280.00	13 93951.85
6	Total N AV	220 18254.27	7 6341.00	11 3954.55	29 5043.79	4 9400.00	163 22579.94	33 9589.27	41 42888.78	220 45650.51

Middle

S N	Family Size	Income from Agr.	Renting Agr.	Income from Cattle	Milk Selling	Use of Com. Vehicle	Wage Labour	Income from Selling Water	Other	Total
1	Upto 3 N AV	11 8612.27	-	1 1000.00	-	1 9000.00	8 8181.25	-	1 3600.00	11 18744.09
2	4-6 N AV	68 11783.46	-	5 1300.00	5 3564.00	-	60 18472.33	7 4000.00	4 35600.00	68 30946.10
3	7-9 N AV	59 17453.5 1	2 12000.00	4 1675.00	11 3409.09	1 5000.00	42 18401.19	11 8336.36	11 43827.27	59 41518.76
4	10-15 N AV	35 19582.73	-	3 2666.67	2 1750.00	1 25000.00	22 26095.45	7 15160.00	7 42485.71	33 50313.64
5	16 & above N AV	7 33671.43	-	-	1 3800.00	1 13000.00	3 44146.67	1 1000.00	4 119400.00	7 123362.86
6	Total N AV	178 15773.58	2 12000.00	13 1707.69	9 3295.79	4 13000.00	135 19653.19	26 8723.85	27 53166.67	178 40921.44

Tail

S N	Family Size	Income from Agr.	Renting Agr.	Income from Cattle	Milk Selling	Use of Com. Vehicle	Wage Labour	Income from Selling Water	Other	Total
1	Upto 3 N Av	8 10093.75	-	2 1750.00	-	-	5 9432.00	2 3500.00	2 7800.00	8 19251.25
2	4-6 N Av	51 21511.08	3 2633.33	11 2097.27	4 1600.00	3 20000.00	36 14773.33	12 5416.67	8 38862.50	51 41219.12
3	7-9 N Av	49 17381.55	2 3100.00	7 1528.57	7 3300.00	-	37 25364.86	11 4440.91	14 25100.00	49 45519.31
4	10-15 N Av	43 25299.07	-	2 1000.00	4 2550.00	1 36000.00	34 30458.82	12 9458.33	11 33572.73	43 61731.63
5	16 & above N Av	9 36541.67	-	2 1200.00	2 2250.00	-	6 47400.00	2 1300.00	2 210000.00	9 115863.89
6	Total N Av	160 21539.04	5 2820.00	24 1736.25	17 2600.00	4 24000.00	118 24046.61	39 6075.64	37 39654.05	160 51149.16

Table 20 : Caste-wise Annual Consumption Expenditure Profile**Head**

S N	Caste	Food	Cloth	House Repair- ing	Education	Health	For Social Work	Religious Festivals	Home Appliances Repairing	Electri- city	Other(Marri- age Travel etc.)	Total
1	General											
	N	99	98	83	88	93	97	98	61	34	11	99
	AV	19463.94	3561.05	1343.82	1599.58	2183.98	1318.66	2621.38	742.13	732.26	9851.82	33299.61
2	S.C.											
	N	61	59	51	39	57	55	59	29	13	2	61
	AV	14679.52	3270.51	1359.49	1595.00	1637.72	790.56	1582.49	685.59	733.85	11000.00	24615.90
3	OBC											
	N	60	60	48	38	57	57	59	34	13	2	60
	AV	15184.08	3101.67	1971.98	1289.32	1704.82	992.02	1894.24	855.97	733.00	2000.00	25815.10
4	Total											
	N	220	217	182	165	207	209	216	124	60	15	220
	AV	16970.12	3355.04	1514.79	1527.04	1901.62	1090.60	2138.99	774.88	732.77	8958.00	26850.62

N = No. of Family

AV = Average expenditure per family (Annual)

Middle

S N	Caste	Food	Cloth	House Repair- ing	Education	Health	For Social Work	Religious Festivals	Home Appliances Repairing	Electri- city	Other(Marri- age Travel etc.)	Total
1	General											
	N	79	78	51	61	75	78	74	51	40	10	79
	AV	17905.27	1914.74	1220.22	1745.70	1860.00	1346.92	2152.57	940.06	2180.45	14372.00	31560.81
2	S.C.											
	N	34	34	26	25	30	31	34	21	3	1	34
	AV	13400.00	1844.12	1493.46	1175.80	1776.67	1006.45	1486.76	582.86	396.67	600.00	21410.44
3	OBC											
	N	65	64	52	52	64	62	65	36	10	2	65
	AV	14073.85	2426.69	1155.00	1136.73	1457.89	1008.58	1622.00	542.36	1303.00	1130.00	22851.69
4	Total											
	N	178	176	129	138	169	171	173	108	53	13	178
	AV	15645.60	2530.44	1249.00	1412.99	1692.93	1162.53	1822.37	738.04	1913.70	11275.38	26441.68

N = No. of Family

AV = Average Expenditure per family (Annual)

Tail

S N	Caste	Food	Cloth	House Repair- ing	Education	Health	For Social Work	Religious Festivals	Home Appliances Repairing	Electri- city	Other(Marria- ge Travel etc.)	Total
1	General											
	N	79	77	69	66	78	77	78	51	30	12	79
	AV	19168.35	3170.13	1315.22	1758.33	2251.28	1460.52	2889.19	910.78	779.83	17841.67	34960.14
2	S.C.											
	N	56	55	51	38	55	55	55	34	5	7	56
	AV	14236.92	1990.91	855.88	686.84	1649.09	771.82	1841.82	464.71	780.00	7592.86	23409.82
3	OBC											
	N	25	25	23	15	25	25	25	13	4	1	25
	AV	14500.00	1782.00	1215.29	1006.87	2044.00	1324.40	2128.00	700.00	687.50	1750.00	24044.40
4	Total											
	N	160	157	143	119	158	157	158	98	39	20	160
	AV	16882.50	25351.99	1135.31	1321.43	2008.86	1197.58	2404.16	728.06	770.38	13450.00	29216.39

N = No. of Family

AV = Average Expenditure per family (Annual)

Total

S N	Caste	Food	Cloth	House Repair- ing	Education	Health	For Social Work	Religious Festivals	Home Appliances Repairing	Electri- city	Other(Marria- ge Travel etc.)	Total
1	General											
	N	257	253	203	215	246	252	250	163	104	33	257
	AV	18893.95	3242.82	1303.86	1689.77	2106.54	1370.75	2566.17	868.06	1302.87	14126.97	33278.32
2	S.C.											
	N	151	148	129	102	143	141	148	85	21	10	151
	AV	14420.21	2474.05	1180.73	1153.92	1663.29	830.72	1656.87	570.73	696.67	7575.00	23521.91
3	OBC											
	N	150	149	122	105	145	144	149	82	27	5	150
	AV	14575.63	2583.61	1493.16	1173.37	1662.62	1056.85	1814.70	696.80	937.37	1602.00	24205.24
4	Total											
	N	558	550	454	422	534	537	547	330	152	48	558
	AV	16522.48	2857.37	1319.74	1431.77	1867.30	1144.78	2115.45	748.92	1154.19	11457.29	28200.77

N = No. of Family

AV = Average Expenditure per family (Annual)

Table 21 : Caste wise Average Annual Savings**Total**

Caste	Amount of Savings No./Average	Mode of Saving				Where Saved			
		Monthly	Annual	No. of fixed	Total	House	Bank	Post Office	Total
General 257	227 14410.17	2	28	196	227	78	139	10	227
S.C. 151	115 5329.75	1	14	100	115	62	50	3	115
O.B.C. 150	122 6551.83	-	5	117	122	67	51	4	122
Total 558	464 10093.43	3	47	414	464	207	240	17	464

Head

Caste	Amount of Savings No./Average	Mode of Saving				Where Saved			
		Monthly	Annual	No. of fixed	Total	House	Bank	Post Office	Total
General 99	88 13127.23	1	10	77	88	27	54	7	88
S.C. 61	47 5063.49	1	4	42	47	24	23	-	47
O.B.C. 60	47 6178.38	-	-	47	47	23	22	2	47
Total 220	182 9250.35	2	14	166	182	74	99	9	182

Middle

Caste	Amount of Savings No./Average	Mode of Saving				Where Saved			
		Monthly	Annual	No. of fixed	Total	House	Bank	Post Office	Total
General 79	68 9919.84	1	7	60	68	29	38	1	68
S.C. 34	24 6601.88	-	4	20	24	15	8	1	24
O.B.C. 65	54 6325.94	-	3	51	54	34	20	-	54
Total 178	146 8045.17	1	14	131	146	78	66	2	146

Tail

Caste	Amount of Savings No./Average	Mode of Saving				Where Saved			
		Monthly	Annual	No. of fixed	Total	House	Bank	Post Office	Total
General 79	71 20300.89	-	11	60	71	20	47	2	71
S.C. 56	44 4920.27	-	6	38	44	23	19	2	44
O.B.C. 25	21 7968.48	-	2	19	21	10	9	2	21
Total 160	136 13420.54	-	19	117	136	55	75	6	136

Table 22: Total Annual Family Income and Savings

Total

Annual Family Income	Amount of Savings : No./Average	Period of Saving				Where Saved			
		Monthly	Annual	No Fixed Period	Total	House	Bank	Post Office	Total
Upto 15,000 (48)	30 Av=1228.73	1	2	27	30	26	3	1	30
15001-25000 (117)	73 2008.03	-	3	70	73	56	16	1	73
25001-35000 (129)	110 4192.59	-	4	106	110	72	34	4	110
35001-50000 (100)	89 6425.04	-	8	81	89	32	54	3	89
50001-75000 (82)	81 10260.54	1	8	72	81	14	62	5	81
75001-100000 (40)	39 23378.31	-	13	26	39	4	34	1	39
100001 & above (42)	42 41048.38	1	9	32	42	3	37	2	42
Total (558)	464 10093.43	3	47	414	464	207	240	17	464

Head

Annual Family Income	Amount of Savings: No./Average	Period of Saving (No)				Where Saved			
		Monthly	Annual	No Fixed Period	Total	House	Bank	Post Office	Total
Upto 15,000 (25)	15 1385.07	-	-	15	15	14	1	-	15
1501-25000 (40)	26 1536.88	-	-	26	26	18	8	-	26
25001-35000 (44)	36 3972.56	-	2	34	36	19	16	1	36
35001-50000 (39)	33 6802.33	-	2	31	33	13	17	3	33
50001-75000 (38)	38 9231.45	1	5	32	38	7	27	4	38
75001-100000 (15)	15 22748.27	-	3	12	15	1	14	-	15
100001 & above (19)	19 29648.47	1	2	16	19	2	16	1	19
Total (220)	182 9250.35	2	14	166	182	74	99	9	182

Middle

Annual Family Income	Amount of Savings: No./Average	Period of Saving (No)				Where Saved			
		Monthly	Annual	No Fixed Period	Total	House	Bank	Post Office	Total
Upto 15,000 (15)	9 1398.89	1	2	6	9	9	-	-	9
1501-25000 (45)	28 2191.25	-	2	26	28	23	4	1	28
25001-35000 (47)	40 5183.98	-	2	38	40	29	10	1	40
35001-50000 (31)	29 6260.34	-	2	27	29	10	19	-	29
50001-75000 (20)	20 10632.90	-	1	19	20	6	14	-	20
75001-100000 (11)	11 19436.00	-	2	9	11	1	10	-	11
100001 & above (9)	9 31698.56	-	3	6	9	-	9	-	9
Total (178)	146 8045.17	1	14	131	146	78	66	2	146

Tail

Annual Family Income	Amount of Savings: No./Average	Period of Saving (No)				Where Saved			
		Monthly	Annual	No Fixed Period	Total	House	Bank	Post Office	Total
Upto 15,000 (8)	6 582.67	-	-	6	6	3	2	1	6
1501-25000 (32)	19 2382.74	-	1	18	19	15	4	-	19
25001-35000 (38)	34 3259.24	-	-	34	34	24	8	2	34
35001-50000 (30)	27 6140.81	-	4	23	27	9	18	-	27
50001-75000 (24)	23 11637.00	-	2	21	23	1	21	1	23
75001-100000 (14)	13 27441.08	-	8	5	13	2	10	1	13
100001 & above (14)	14 62530.29	-	4	10	14	1	12	1	14
Total (160)	136 13420.54	-	19	117	136	55	75	6	136

Table 23 : Caste-wise and Number of Families Below Poverty Line

S.No	TOTAL			HEAD		MIDDLE		TAIL	
	Caste	Family BPL	Total Family	Family BPL	Total Family	Family BPL	Total Family	Family BPL	Total Family
1.	General	14	257	6	99	5	79	3	79
2.	S.C.	20	151	8	61	7	34	5	56
3.	O.B.C.	20	150	13	60	5	65	2	25
4.	Total	54	558	27	220	17	178	10	160

Table 24 : Caste and Indebtedness

Total

S.N.	Caste	Consumption	Health	Education	Production		Total
					Agri. Loan	Business	
1.	General N AN	9 1066.67	7 2100.00	1 1000.00	-	1 40000.00	18 3627.78
2.	S.C. N AN	8 1425.00	10 1290.00	4 725.00	4 4875.00	1 15000.00	27 2285.19
3.	O.B.C. N AN	5 1200.00	3 533.33	2 2500.00	1 5000.00	2 7250.00	13 2469.23
4.	Total N AN	22 1227.27	20 1460.00	7 1271.43	5 4900.00	4 17375.00	58 2743.10

N = No. of Family

AV= Average of Purpose of Loan (Annual)

Head

S.N.	Caste	Consumption	Health	Education	Production		Total
					Agri. Loan	Business	
1.	General N AV	3 1233.33	3 1733.33	-	-	-	6 1483.33
2.	S.C. N AV	1 3000.00	5 840.00	2 450.00	1 5000.00	-	9 1455.56
3.	O.B.C. N AV	3 1000.00	1 500.00	1 3000.00	-	-	5 1300.00
4.	Total N AV	7 1385.71	9 1100.00	3 1300.00	1 5000.00	-	20 1425.00

N = No. of Family

AV= Average of Purpose of Loan (Annual)

Middle

S.N.	Caste	Consumption	Health	Education	Production		Total
					Agri. Loan	Business	
1.	General N AV	3 1466.67	3 2500.00	-	-	-	6 1983.33
2.	S.C. N AV	2 1450.00	1 100.00	1 1000.00	2 4250.00	1 1500.00	7 3928.57
3.	O.B.C. N AV	-	1 100.00	1 2000.00	1 5000.00	2 7250.00	5 4320.00
4.	Total N AV	5 1460.00	5 1540.00	2 1500.00	3 4500.00	3 9833.33	18 3388.89

N = No. of Family

AV= Average of Purpose of Loan (Annual)

Tail

S.N.	Caste	Consumption	Health	Education	Production		Total
					Agri. Loan	Business	
1.	General N AV	3 500.00	1 2000.00	1 1000.00	-	1 40000.00	6 7416.67
2.	S.C. A AV	5 1100.00	4 2150.00	1 1000.00	1 6000.00	-	11 1918.18
3.	O.B.C. N AV	2 1500.00	1 1000.00	-	-	-	3 1333.33
4.	Total N AV	10 1000.00	6 1933.33	2 1000.00	1 6000.00	1 40000.00	20 3480.00

N= No. of Family

AV= Average of Purpose of Loan (Annual)

Table 25 : Purpose wise Sources of Loan

Source of Loan							
SN	Purpose of Loan	Bank	Money Lender	Relatives	Gramin Bank	Coopera- tive Bank	Total
1.	Consumption N AV	-	4 1725.00	18 1116.67	-	-	22 1227.27
2.	Health N AV	-	10 1760.00	10 1160.00	-	-	20 1460.00
3.	Education N AV	-	3 1666.67	4 975.00	-	-	7 1271.43
4.	Production: Agr. Loan N AV	1 6000.00	-	-	1 5000.00	3 4500.00	5 4900.00
5.	Business N AV	-	-	-	2 12500.00	2 22250.00	4 17375.00
6.	Total N AV	1 6000.00	17 1735.29	32 1112.50	3 10000.00	5 11600.00	58 2743.10

N = No. of Family

AV= Average of Purpose of Loan (Annual)

Table 26 : Average Days of Employment and Wages at Place of Migration

Migration Place	No. of Family Members Migrated	Average No. of days employed per month	Average wage rate per day (Rs.)
Other District	60	18.28	60.77
Other State	149	21.01	82.09
Other Village	460	15.38	49.38
TOTAL	669	16.89	57.61

Table 27 : Size of Land holding and place of Migration

Other District					Other State				Total			
Landholding (Ha.)	Upto 1	>1-2	Above 2	Total	Upto 1	>1-2	Above 2	Total	Upto 1	>1-2	Above 2	Total
Head	14	7	1	22	27	12	2	41	41	19	3	63
Middle	10	1	-	11	34	9	5	48	44	10	5	59
Tail	24	3	-	27	45	14	1	60	69	17	1	87
Total	48	11	1	60	106	35	8	149	154	46	9	209

Table 28 ; Castewise Breakup of Beneficiaries of Government Programmes

Total								Head						
Caste	IRDP	JRY	TRYSEM	DWCRA	Total	None	Total	IRDP	JRY	TRYSEM	DWCRA	Total	None	Total
General	9	14	-	-	23 8.95	234	257	2	5	-	-	7 7.07	92	99
SC	3	8	-	-	11 7.28	140	151	-	2	-	-	2 3.28	59	61
OBC	4	10	-	-	14 9.33	136	150	-	1	-	-	1 1.67	59	60
Total	16 33.33	32 66.67	-	-	48 8.60	510	558	2	8	-	-	10 4.55	210	220

Middle								Tail						
Caste	IRDP	JRY	TRYSEM	DWCRA	Total	None	Total	IRDP	JRY	TRYSEM	DWCRA	Total	None	Total
General	2	8	-	-	10 12.66	69	79	5	1	-	-	6 7.59	73	79
SC	2	3	-	-	5 14.71	29	34	1	3	-	-	4 7.14	52	56
OBC	4	6	-	-	10 15.38	55	65	-	3	-	-	3 12.00	22	25
Total	8	17	-	-	25 14.04	153	178	6	7	-	-	13 8.13	147	160

Table 29 : Land Utilization Pattern

(In hectare)

S.No		Head	Middle	Tail	Total
1.	Land holding	197.17	139.00	160.26	496.43
2.	Cultivated	180.11 91.35	132.16 95.08	142.44 88.88	454.71 91.60
3.	Not cultivating	4.38	1.04	1.52	6.94
	Water logged	2.22	0.75	0.95	1.40
4.	Sodic	3.07 1.56	2.65 1.91	0.67 0.42	6.39 1.28
5.	Barren	2.40 1.22	1.85 1.33	5.20 3.24	9.45 1.90
6.	Rocky	2.00 1.01	0.85 0.61	0.80 0.50	3.65 0.74
7.	Canal water over flowing	1.34 0.68	-	-	1.34 0.27
8.	Floodings	1.33 0.67	-	-	1.33 0.27
9.	Potentially fertile unused land	2.54 1.29	0.45 0.32	9.63 6.01	12.62 2.54

Note : Second figures in every item are percentage from landholding.

Table 30 : Caste-wise Break up of Land Owning Profile Per Family**Head**

Caste	No. of Families	Land Holding (Ha.)	Land Under Cultivation	% of Land Under Cultivation	Average Land under Cultivation
General	99	120.08	108.75	90.56	1.10
SC	61	31.81	29.40	92.42	0.48
OBC	60	45.28	41.96	92.67	0.70
Total	220	197.17	180.11	91.35	0.82

Middle

Caste	No. of Families	Land Holding (Ha.)	Land Under Cultivation	% of Land Under Cultivation	Average Land under Cultivation
General	79	74.49	69.51	93.31	0.88
SC	34	19.62	18.44	93.99	0.54
OBC	65	44.89	44.21	98.49	0.68
Total	178	139.00	132.16	95.08	0.74

Tail

Caste	No. of Families	Land Holding (Ha.)	Land Under Cultivation	% of Land Under Cultivation	Average Land under Cultivation
General	79	103.81	96.69	93.14	1.22
SC	56	32.02	29.62	92.50	0.53
OBC	25	24.43	16.13	66.03	0.65
Total	160	160.26	142.44	88.88	0.89

Total

Caste	No. of Families	Land Holding (Ha.)	Land Under Cultivation	% of Land Under Cultivation	Average Land under Cultivation
General	257	298.38	274.95	92.15	1.07
SC	151	83.45	77.46	92.82	0.51
OBC	150	114.60	102.30	89.27	0.68
Total	558	496.43	454.71	91.60	0.81

Table 31 : Sources of Irrigation

Sl. No.		Head	Middle	Tail	Total
1.	Total Land Cultivated (Hect)	180.11	132.16	142.44	454.71
2.	Total Land irrigated (Hect.)	179.57	131.36	141.67	452.60
3.	Irrigated by Canal	76.99	54.13	10.52	141.64
4.	Irrigated by Pvt. Tubewell	60.38	51.74	76.35	188.47
5.	Irrigated by Pvt. Pumpset	40.60	25.36	54.53	120.49
6.	Irrigated by Govt. Tubewells	-	-	-	-
7.	River & others	1.60	0.13	0.27	2.00

Table 32 : Reasons for not receiving sufficient/timely supply Of canal water (Multiple Responses)

Sl. No.	Reasons	Head (200)	Middle (138)	Tail (60)	Total (398)
1.	Indisciplined Farmers	111 55.50	59 42.75	13 21.67	183 45.98
2.	Damaged Canal	95 47.50	74 53.62	16 26.67	185 46.48
3.	Silting/full of weeds	93 46.50	81 58.69	13 21.67	187 46.98
4.	Inadequate release of water	102 51.00	60 43.48	15 25.00	177 44.72
5.	Untimely release of water	116 58.00	77 55.80	15 25.00	208 52.28
6.	Ignorant farmers about correct crop water management practices	66 33.00	44 31.88	10 16.67	120 30.15
7.	Excess irrigation application	9 4.50	5 3.62	1 1.67	15 3.77
8.	Water not released according to the Roaster	121 60.50	93 67.39	32 53.33	246 61.81
9.	Is the farmer able to Plan his crops accord-ing to the Roaster	9 4.50	5 3.62	3 5.00	17 4.27
10.	Land out of command area	92 46.00	30 21.74	24 40.00	146 36.68
11.	Higher level of land	6 3.00	3 2.17	1 1.67	10 2.51
12.	No water courses	12 6.00	5 3.62	15 25.00	32 8.04

**Table 33 : Cropwise Irrigation Requirement and Application
(Major Crops)**

Sl. No.		WHEAT (No. of Farmers = 553)				PADDY (No. of farmers = 519)			
		TOTAL	HEAD	MIDDLE	TAIL	TOTAL	HEAD	MIDDLE	TAIL
1.	Total No. of Watering required	1721	678	563	480	2399	974	746	679
2.	No. of Watering received from canal	464 26.95	256 37.76	196 34.81	12 2.50	631 26.30	365 37.47	245 32.84	21 3.09
3.	No. of Watering from canal received on time	215 46.34	120 48.88	92 46.94	3 25.00	286 45.32	171 46.85	110 44.90	5 23.81
4.	No. of Watering from canal received late	249 53.66	136 53.12	104 53.06	9 75.00	345 54.68	194 53.15	135 55.10	16 76.19
5.	Water not received from canal	1257 73.04	422 62.24	367 65.19	468 97.50	1768 73.70	609 62.53	501 67.16	658 96.91
6.	No. of Watering received from private tube-well	1213 70.48	408 60.18	343 60.92	462 96.25	1652 68.86	564 57.91	449 60.19	639 94.11
7.	No of watering received from Govt. Tube-well	-	-	-	-	14 0.58	5 0.51	6 0.80	3 0.44
8.	No. of watering received from pond/river	15 0.87	-	9 1.60	6 1.25	14 0.58	-	6 0.80	8 1.18

Table 34 : Size of Landholding and Problems in Irrigation

Sl. No.		Total				Head			
		Upto 1	> 1-2	2 +	Total	Upto 1	>1-2	2 +	Total
	Size of Land Holding								
	Number of Families/ Problems in Irrigation	417	102	39	558	159	45	16	220
1.	No canal/Incomplete canal/water does not reach in canal	138	18	6	162	18	3	-	21
2.	Water charges have to be paid even if no water is available	29	11	4	44	4	3	1	8
3.	Inadequate/Untimely supply of water/No Roaster System	190	48	31	269	100	28	15	143
4.	Damaged/Uncleaned Canal	43	10	5	58	16	4	1	21
5.	Indisplined farmers	43	1	5	49	16	-	3	19
6.	Farmers ignorance about water management	32	6	2	40	11	1	1	13
7.	Lack of water cources/ Uncleaned/damaged	140	46	13	199	63	19	9	91
8.	Canal water level lower than farms	19	5	3	27	12	2	1	15
9.	High cost of Irrigation through pumpsets/Private tubewells	112	20	11	143	38	8	3	49
10.	No Government tubwells	130	20	5	155	50	9	1	60
11.	No power/Inadequate/ erratic supply	9	5	3	17	3	3	1	7
12.	Inadequate number/Size of outlets	10	6	1	17	8	5	-	13

Sl. No.		Middle				Tail			
		Upto 1	> 1-2	2 +	Total	Upto 1	>1-2	2 +	Total
	Size of Land Holding								
	Number of Families/ Problems in Irrigation	136	34	8	178	122	23	15	160
1.	No canal/Incomplete canal/water does not reach in canal	38	2	-	40	82	13	6	101
2.	Water charges have to be paid even if no water is available	16	6	2	24	9	2	1	12
3.	Inadequate/Untimely supply of water/No Roaster System	65	19	7	95	25	1	9	31
4.	Damaged/Uncleaned Canal	15	5	1	21	12	1	3	16
5.	Indisciplined farmers	16	1	-	17	11	-	2	13
6.	Farmers ignorance about water management	3	-	-	3	18	5	1	24
7.	Lack of water cources/ Uncleaned/damaged	36	18	-	54	41	9	4	54
8.	Canal water level lower than farms	2	-	-	2	5	3	2	10
9.	High cost of irrigation through pumpsets/Private tubewells	23	6	-	29	51	6	8	65
10.	No Government tubwells	40	3	1	44	40	8	3	51
11.	No power/Inadequate/erratic supply	-	-	-	-	6	2	2	10
12.	Inadequate number/Size of outlets	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	4

Table 35 : Cropping Pattern - Productivity**Total**

Present				3 years before		5 years before	
Sl. No	Crops	No. of Farmers	Yield per Hect. (Qtl.)	No. of Farmers	Yield of Per Hect. (Qtl.)	No. of Farmers	Yield per Hect. (Qtl.)
1.	Wheat	553	23.00	554	21.27	548	21.27
2.	Paddy	519	24.58	517	23.01	514	20.98
3.	Mustard	37	5.07	36	4.49	30	3.87
4.	Bajra	56	15.29	54	13.12	55	11.85
5.	Potato/ Vege- Tables	2	159.38	1	120.00	1	115.00
6.	Gram	7	9.73	5	9.65	8	7.38
7.	Maize	2	15.00	1	12.50	4	14.00
8.	Arhar	19	7.76	15	6.90	12	6.05
9.	Anwla	5	34.50	5	30.20	6	25.50
10.	Sugar Cane	1	180.00	1	175.00	1	170.00
11.	Mango	2	65.56	2	56.50	2	53.50
12.	Methi	1	1.88	1	1.80	1	1.72

Head

Present				3 years before		5 years before	
Sl. No	Crops	No. of Farmers	Yield per Hect. (Qtl.)	No. of Farmers	Yield of Per Hect. (Qtl.)	No. of Farmers	Yield per Hect. (Qtl.)
1.	Wheat	217	22.30	218	20.48	215	20.50
2.	Paddy	208	25.10	208	23.53	207	21.27
3.	Mustard	6	2.52	6	2.45	6	2.37
4.	Bajra	8	17.11	6	15.88	10	13.53
5.	Potato/ Vege- tables	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Gram	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Maize	1	15.00	1	12.50	1	11.00
8.	Arhar	3	7.50	3	6.42	1	2.50
9.	Anwla	3	15.00	3	13.33	3	12.87
10.	Sugar Cane	1	180.00	1	175.00	1	170.00
11.	Mango	1	20.00	1	18.00	1	17.00
12.	Methi	-	-	-	-	-	-

Middle

Present				3 years before		5 years before	
Sl. No	Crops	No. of Farmers	Yield per Hect. (Qtl.)	No. of Farmers	Yield of Per Hect. (Qtl.)	No. of Farmers	Yield per Hect. (Qtl.)
1.	Wheat	177	23.22	177	21.58	174	21.56
2.	Paddy	168	23.51	168	21.90	164	19.96
3.	Musterd	14	5.42	14	4.95	10	4.25
4.	Bajra	20	15.68	21	12.89	21	11.99
5.	Potato Vegetables	1	187.50	-	-	-	-
6.	Gram	2	5.62	1	7.50	4	5.14
7.	Maize	-	-	-	-	3	15.00
8.	Arhar	7	7.50	7	7.04	7	5.81
9.	Anwla	1	12.50	1	11.00	2	12.50
10.	Sugar Cane	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Mango	1	111.11	1	95.00	1	90.00
12.	Methi	-	-	-	-	-	-

Tail

Present				3 years before		5 years before	
Sl. No	Crops	No. of Farmers	Yield per Hect. (Qtl.)	No. of Farmers	Yield of Per Hect. (Qtl.)	No. of Farmers	Yield per Hect. (Qtl.)
1.	Wheat	159	23.72	159	22.01	159	22.01
2.	Paddy	143	25.09	143	23.57	143	21.73
3.	Mustard	17	5.68	16	4.86	14	4.25
4.	Bajra	28	14.48	27	12.69	24	11.03
5.	Potato Vegetables	1	131.25	1	120.00	1	115.00
6.	Gram	5	11.37	4	10.19	4	9.62
7.	Maize	1	15.00	-	-	-	-
8.	Arhar	9	8.04	5	7.01	4	7.35
9.	Anwla	1	115.00	1	100.00	1	90.00
10.	Sugar Cane	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Mango	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Methi	1	1.88	1	1.80	1	1.72

TABLE 36 : CROP BUDGET ANALYSIS**TOTAL**

Sl. No.	CROP	No. of Farmers	Production Per Hect. (In Qtl)	Cost of Seeds per Hect.	AVERAGE COST OF IRRIGATION PER HECTARE			
					Canal + Well	Only Canal	Only Well	Total Average
1.	WHEAT	553	12720.51 (553) 23.00	568998.00 (553) 1191.68	31957.00 (57) 560.65	37500.00 (125) 300.00	500132.00 (371) 1348.06	568589.00 (553) 1030.00
2.	PADDY	519	12758.37 (519) 24.58	627262.00 (519) 1208.60	44067.00 (60) 734.45	38618.00 (121) 319.16	594151.00 (337) 1763.06	676836.00 (519) 1304.12
3.	MUSTARD	37	187.48 (37) 5.07	14069.50 (37) 380.26	431.00 (1) 431.00	1162.00 (3) 387.33	8079.00 (20) 403.95	9672.00 (37) 261.41
4.	BAJRA	56	856.00 (56) 15.29	10098.00 (56) 180.32	—	600.00 (2) 300.00	7325.00 (11) 665.91	7925.00 (56) 141.52
5.	VEGETABLE	2	318.75 (2) 159.38	13500.00 (2) 6750.00	—	—	3266.00 (2) 1633.00	3266.00 (2) 1633.00
6.	GRAM	7	68.10 (2) 9.73	3228.00 (2) 461.14	—	—	2326.00 (5) 465.20	2326.00 (7) 332.29
7.	MAIZE	2	30.00 (2) 15.00	844.00 (2) 422.00	—	300.00 (1) 300.00	—	300.00 (2) 150.00
8.	ARHAR	19	147.40 (19) 7.76	5882.25 (19) 309.59	—	300.00 (1) 300.00	2250.00 (4) 562.50	2550.00 (19) 134.21
9.	AMLA	5	172.00 (5) 34.40	—	—	—	1618.00 (2) 809.00	1618.00 (5) 323.60
10.	SUGARCANE	1	180.00 (1) 180.00	200.00 (1) 200.00	—	300.00 (1) 300.00	—	300.00 (1) 300.00
11.	MANGO	2	131.11 (2) 65.56	—	—	—	200.00 (1) 200.00	200.00 (2) 100.00
12.	METHI	1	1.88 (1) 1.88	75.00 (1)	—	—	—	—

Note: Figures in parenthesis indicate number of farmers

Table 36 Crop Budget Analysis Contd...TOTAL

Sl. No.	CROP	AVERAGE COST OF LABOURS PER HECTARE			
		Family Labour + Wage Labours	Only Family Labours	Only Wage Labours	Total Average
1.	WHEAT	234897.00 (166) 1415.04	233430.25 (197) 1184.93	249224.75 (190) 1311.71	717562.00 (553) 1297.56
2.	PADDY	287953.00 (158) 1822.49	287596.00 (185) 1446.46	284795.50 (176) 1618.16	840344.50 (519) 1619.16
3.	MUSTARD	725.00 (1) 725.00	9387.50 (14) 670.54	15562.50 (22) 707.39	25675.00 (37) 693.92
4.	BAJRA	8063.00 (6) 1343.83	20078.00 (26) 772.23	20350.00 (24) 847.92	48491.00 (56) 865.91
5.	VEGETABLE	--	2250.00 (1) 2250.00	2625.00 (1) 2625.00	4875.00 (2) 2437.50
6.	GRAM	4300.00 (2) 2150.00	937.50 (1) 937.50	2625.00 (4) 656.25	7862.50 (7) 1123.21
7.	MAIZE	--	1125.00 (1) 1125.00	750.00 (1) 750.00	1875.00 (2) 937.50
8.	ARHAR	4499.00 (2) 2249.50	1875.00 (3) 625.00	12025.00 (14) 858.93	18399.00 (19) 968.37
9.	AMLA	--	--	3900.00 (5) 780.00	3900.00 (5) 780.00
10.	SUGARCANE	--	--	800.00 (1) 800.00	800.00 (1) 800.00
11.	MANGO	--	--	1400.00 (2) 700.00	1400.00 (2) 700.00
12.	METHI	--	188.00 (1) 188.00	--	188.00 (1) 188.00

Table 38 Crop Budget Analysis Contd...TOTAL

Sl. No.	CROP	Fertilizers Per Hect.	Pesticides Per Hect.	Tractor Per Hect.	Total Per Hect.
1.	WHEAT	944217.17 (553) 1707.45	9915.20 (36) 275.42	397616.25 (534) 744.60	3297887.62 (553) 5963.63
2.	PADDY	845068.80 (519) 1628.26	51393.25 (85) 604.63	390713.25 (496) 787.73	3431617.80 (519) 6611.98
3.	MUSTARD	13475.00 (22) 612.50	375.00 (1) 375.00	22987.50 (26) 884.13	86254.00 (37) 2331.19
4.	BAJRA	9616.00 (12) 801.33	1125.00 (1) 1125.00	42534.00 (49) 870.08	119889.00 (56) 2140.00
5.	VEGETABLE	5500.00 (2) 2750.00	750.00 (1) 750.00	1125.00 (1) 1125.00	29016.00 (2) 14508.00
6.	GRAM	4125.00 (5) 825.00	188.00 (1) 188.00	3844.00 (8) 640.67	21573.00 (7) 3081.86
7.	MAIZE	750.00 (1) 750.00	--	1425.00 (2) 712.50	5194.50 (2) 2597.25
8.	ARHAR	4756.00 (4) 1189.00	--	14218.00 (16) 888.62	45805.25 (19) 2410.80
9.	AMLA	2825.00 (3) 941.67	200.00 (1) 200.00	--	8543.00 (5) 1708.60
10.	SUGARCANE	600.00 (1) 600.00	--	200.00 (1) 200.00	2100.00 (1) 2100.00
11.	MANGO	2575.00 (2) 1287.50	2600.00 (1) 2600.00	--	6775.00 (2) 3387.50
12.	METHI	--	--	375.00 (1) 375.00	638.00 (1) 638.00

Table 36 Crop Budget Analysis Contd...

HEAD

Sl. No.	CROP	No. of Farmers	Production Per Hect. (In Qtl)	Cost of Seeds per Hect.	AVERAGE COST OF IRRIGATION PER HECTARE			
					Canal + Well	Only Canal	Only Well	Total Average
1.	WHEAT	217	4838.26 (217) 22.30	268510.50 (217) 1237.38	11730.00 (25) 469.20	22200.00 (74) 300.00	158430.00 (118) 1342.63	192360.00 (217) 886.45
2.	PADDY	208	5221.50 (208) 25.25	259322.25 (208) 1246.74	20028.00 (30) 667.60	20430.00 (69) 296.09	184289.00 (108) 1706.38	224747.00 (208) 1080.51
3.	MUSTARD	6	15.10 (6) 2.52	2529.00 (6) 421.50	—	—	562.00 (1) 562.00	562 (6) 93.67
4.	BAJRA	8	136.85 (8) 17.11	1990.00 (8) 248.75	—	300.00 (1) 300.00	1162.00 (2) 581.00	1462.00 (8) 182.75
5.	VEGETABLE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	GRAM	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	MAIZE	1	15.00 (1) 15.00	750.00 (1) 750.00	—	300.00 (1) 300.00	—	300.00 (1) 300.00
8.	ARHAR	3	22.50 (3) 7.50	937.50 (3) 312.50	—	300.00 (1) 300.00	750.00 (1) 750.00	1050 (3) 350.00
9.	AMLA	3	45.00 (3) 15.00	—	—	—	762.00 (2) 381.00	762.00 (2) 381.00
10.	SUGARCANE	1	180.00 (1) 180.00	200.00 (1) 200.00	—	300.00 (1) 300.00	—	300.00 (1) 300.00
11.	MANGO	1	20.00 (1) 20.00	—	—	—	200.00 (1) 200.00	200.00 (1) 200.00
12.	METHI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 36 Crop Budget Analysis Contd...HEAD

Sl. No.	CROP	AVERAGE COST OF LABOURS PER HECTARE			
		Family Labour + Wage Labours	Only Family Labours	Only Wage Labours	Total Average
1.	WHEAT	90697.50 (72) 1259.69	81115.50 (76) 1087.31	77401.00 (68) 1138.25	249214.00 (217) 1148.45
2.	PADDY	114633.00 (66) 1736.86	104748.50 (77) 1360.37	97042.50 (65) 1492.96	316424.00 (208) 1521.27
3.	MUSTARD	--	2350.00 (3) 783.33	2250.00 (3) 750.00	4600.00 (6) 766.67
4.	BAJRA	1438.00 (1) 1438.00	2437.50 (3) 812.50	4350.00 (4) 1087.50	8225.50 (8) 1028.19
5.	VEGETABLE	--	--	--	--
6.	GRAM	--	--	--	--
7.	MAIGE	--	1125.00 (1) 1125.00	--	1125.00 (1) 1125.00
8.	ARHAR	749.00 (1) 749.00	--	1500.00 (2) 750.00	2249.00 (3) 749.67
9.	AMLA	--	--	1150.00 (1) 1150.00	1150.00 (3) 383.33
10.	SUGARCANE	--	--	800.00 (1) 800.00	800.00 (1) 800.00
11.	MANGO	--	--	400.00 (1) 400.00	400.00 (1) 400.00
12.	METHI	--	--	--	--

Table 36 Crop Budget Analysis Contd...HEAD

Sl. No.	CROP	Fertilizers Per Hect.	Pesticides Per Hect.	Tractor Per Hect.	Total Per Hect.
1.	WHEAT	340886.39 (217) 1570.91	8970.20 (22) 407.74	157796.50 (210) 751.41	1217737.59 (217) 5611.69
2.	PADDY	321488.05 (208) 1545.62	32453.25 (42) 772.70	155423.50 (199) 781.02	1309858.05 (208) 6297.39
3.	MUSTARD	750.00 (1) 750.00	--	1125.00 (2) 562.50	9566.00 (6) 1594.33
4.	BAJRA	2250.50 (3) 750.17	--	8250.50 (8) 1031.31	22178.50 (8) 2772.31
5.	VEGETABLE	--	--	--	--
6.	GRAM	--	--	--	--
7.	MAIZE	750.00 (1) 750.00	--	300.00 (1) 300.00	3225.00 (1) 3225.00
8.	ARHAR	1381.00 (2) 690.50	--	2550.00 (3) 850.00	8167.50 (3) 2722.50
9.	AMLA	2075.00 (2) 1037.50	200.00 (1) 200.00	--	4187.00 (3) 1395.67
10.	SUGARCANE	600.00 (1) 600.00	--	200.00 (1) 200.00	2100.00 (1) 2100.00
11.	MANGO	2000.00 (1) 2000.00	2600.00 (1) 2600.00	--	5200.00 (1) 5200.00
12.	METHI	--	--	--	--

Table 36 Crop Budget Analysis Contd...

MIDDLE

Sl. No.	CROP	No. of Farmers	Production Per Hect. (In Qtl)	Cost of Seeds per Hect.	AVERAGE COST OF IRRIGATION PER HECTARE			
					Canal + Well	Only Canal	Only Well	Total Average
1.	WHEAT	177	4110.75 (177) 23.22	206824.75 (177) 1168.50	18589.00 (29) 641.00	14700.00 (49) 300.00	150119.00 (99) 1516.35	183408.00 (177) 1036.20
2.	PADDY	168	3949.62 (168) 23.51	190702.75 (168) 1135.14	21602.00 (27) 800.07	17588.00 (50) 351.76	175557.00 (91) 1929.20	214747.00 (168) 1278.26
3.	MUSTARD	14	75.89 (14) 5.42	10208.75 (14) 729.20	—	600.00 (2) 300.00	2453.00 (7) 350.43	3053.00 (14) 216.07
4.	BAJRA	20	313.65 (20) 15.68	1075.00 (20) 53.75	—	300.00 (1) 300.00	375.00 (1) 375.00	675.00 (20) 33.75
5.	VEGETABLE	1	187.50 (1) 187.50	11250.00 (1) 11250.00	—	—	1860.00 (1) 1860.00	1860.00 (1) 1860.00
6.	GRAM	2	11.25 (2) 5.62	133.00 (2) 66.50	—	—	—	—
7.	MAIZE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	ARHAR	7	52.50 (7) 7.50	463.25 (7) 66.18	—	—	375.00 (1) 375.00	375.00 (7) 537.57
9.	AMLA	1	12.50 (1) 12.50	—	—	—	656.00 (1) 656.00	656.00 (1) 656.00
10.	SUGARCANE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.	MANGO	1	111.11 (1) 111.11	—	—	—	—	—
12.	METHI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 36 Crop Budget Analysis Contd...MIDDLE

Sl. No.	CROP	AVERAGE COST OF LABOURS PER HECTARE			
		Family Labour + Wage Labours	Only Family Labours	Only Wage Labours	Total Average
1.	WHEAT	60785.00 (40) 1519.63	105383.00 (87) 698.68	77799.75 (50) 1556.00	243987.75 (177) 1378.35
2.	PADDY	89753.50 (43) 2087.29	118698.00 (79) 1502.39	78048.00 (45) 1734.40	286499.50 (168) 1705.35
3.	MUSTARD	725.00 (1) 725.00	3100.00 (4) 775.00	6582.50 (9) 729.17	10387.50 (14) 741.96
4.	BAJRA	750.00 (1) 750.00	8325.00 (11) 756.82	6375.00 (8) 796.88	15450.00 (20) 772.50
5.	VEGETABLE	--	--	2625.00 (1) 2625.00	2625.00 (1) 2625.00
6.	GRAM	--	--	1125.00 (2) 562.50	1125.00 (2) 562.50
7.	MAIZE	--	--	--	--
8.	ARHAR	--	1125.00 (2) 562.50	3750.00 (5) 750.00	4875.00 (7) 698.43
9.	AMLA	--	--	2250.00 (1) 2250.00	2250.00 (1) 2250.00
10.	SUGARCANE	--	--	--	--
11.	MANGO	--	--	1000.00 (1) 1000.00	--
12.	METHI	--	--	--	--

Table 36 Crop Budget Analysis Contd...MIDDLE

Sl. No.	CROP	Fertilizers Per Hect.	Pesticides Per Hect.	Tractor Per Hect.	Total Per Hect.
1.	WHEAT	310724.50 (177) 1755.51	900.00 (3) 300.00)	132236.50 (170) 777.86	1078061.50 (177) 6090.74
2.	PADDY	276429.00 (168) 1645.41	18307.00 (18) 1017.06	131789.75 (158) 834.11	1118475.00 (168) 6657.59
3.	MUSTARD	6375.00 (8) 796.88	375.00 (1) 375.00	9487.50 (11) 862.50	39886.75 (14) 2849.05
4.	BAJRA	1930.00 (1) 1930.00	1125.00 (1) 1125.00	15276.00 (17) 898.62	33531.50 (20) 1776.58
5.	VEGETABLE	3750.00 (1) 3750.00	750.00 (1) 750.00	1125.00 (1) 1125.00	21360.00 (1) 21360.00
6.	GRAM	--	--	750.00 (2) 375.00	2008.00 (2) 1004.00
7.	MAIZE	--	--	--	--
8.	ARHAR	--	--	5480.00 (7) 782.86	11193.25 (7) 1599.04
9.	AMLA	750.00 (1) 750.00	--	--	3656.00 (1) 3656.00
10.	SUGARCANE	--	--	--	--
11.	MANGO	575.00 (1) 575.00	--	--	1575.00 (1) 1575.00
12.	METHI	--	--	--	--

Table 36 Crop Budget Analysis Contd...

TAIL

Sl. No.	CROP	No. of Farmers	Production Per Hect. (In Qtl)	Cost of Seeds per Hect.	AVERAGE COST OF IRRIGATION PER HECTARE			
					Canal + Well	Only Canal	Only Well	Total Average
1.	WHEAT	159	3771.50 (159) 23.72	183662.75 (159) 1155.11	1638.00 (3) 546.00	600 (2) 300.00	191583.00 (154) 1244.05	193821.00 (159) 1219.00
2.	PADDY	143	3587.25 (143) 25.09	177237.00 (143) 1239.42	2437.00 (3) 812.33	600.00 (2) 300.00	234305.00 (138) 1697.86	237342.00 (143) 1669.73
3.	MUSTARD	17	96.49 (17) 5.68	1331.75 (17) 78.34	431.00 (1) 431.00	562.00 (1) 562.00	5064.00 (12) 422.00	6057.00 (14) 432.64
4.	BAJRA	28	405.50 (28) 14.48	7033.00 (28) 251.18	—	—	5788.00 (8) 723.50	5788.00 (28) 206.71
5.	VEGETABLE	1	131.25 (1) 131.25	2250.00 (1) 2250.00	—	—	1406.00 (1) 1406.00	1406.00 (1) 1406.00
6.	GRAM	5	56.85 (5) 11.37	3095.00 (5) 619.00	—	—	2326.00 (5) 465.20	2326.00 (5) 465.20
7.	MAIZE	1	15.00 (1) 15.00	94.00 (1) 94.00	—	—	—	—
8.	ARHAR	9	72.40 (9) 8.04	4481.50 (9) 497.94	—	—	1125.00 (2) 562.50	1125.00 (9) 125.00
9.	AMLA	1	115.00 (1) 115.00	—	—	—	200.00 (1) 200.00	200.00 (1) 200.00
10.	SUGARCANE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.	MANGO	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	METHI	1	1.88 (1) 1.88	75.00 (1) 75.00	—	—	—	—

Table 36 Crop Budget Analysis Contd...TAIL

Sl. No.	CROP	AVERAGE COST OF LABOURS PER HECTARE			
		Family Labour + Wage Labours	Only Family Labours	Only Wage Labours	Total Average
1.	WHEAT	83414.50 (54) 1544.71	46931.75 (34) 1380.35	92899.00 (71) 1308.44	223245.25 (159) 1408.08
2.	PADDY	83566.50 (49) 1705.44	44149.50 (29) 1522.40	107455.00 (85) 1653.15	235171.00 (143) 1644.55
3.	MUSTARD	--	3937.50 (7) 562.50	6750.00 (10) 675.00	10687.50 (17) 628.68
4.	BAJRA	5875.00 (4) 1468.75	9315.50 (12) 776.29	9625.00 (12) 802.08	24815.50 (28) 886.27
5.	VEGETABLE	--	2250.00 (1) 2250.00	--	2250.00 (1) 2250.00
6.	GRAM	4300.00 (2) 2150.00	937.50 (1) 937.50	1500.00 (2) 750.00	6737.50 (5) 1347.50
7.	MAIZE	--	--	750.00 (1) 750.00	750.00 (1) 750.00
8.	ARHAR	3750.00 (1) 3750.00	750.00 (1) 750.00	6775.00 (7) 967.86	11275.00 (9) 1252.78
9.	AMLA	--	--	500.00 (1) 500.00	500.00 (1) 500.00
10.	SUGARCANE	--	--	--	--
11.	MANGO	--	--	--	--
12.	METHI	--	188.00 (1) 188.00	--	188.00 (1) 188.00

Table 36 Crop Budget Analysis Contd...TAIL

Sl. No.	CROP	Fertilizers Per Hect.	Pesticides Per Hect.	Tractor Per Hect.	Total Per Hect.
1.	WHEAT	290731.28 (159) 1828.50	3045.00 (12) 253.75	107583.25 (154) 698.59	1002088.53 (159) 6302.44
2.	PADDY	241976.75 (143) 1692.15	8058.00 (26) 309.92	103500.00 (139) 744.60	1003284.75 (143) 7015.98
3.	MUSTARD	6350.00 (13) 488.46	--	12375.00 (13) 951.92	36801.25 (17) 2164.78
4.	BAJRA	5435.50 (8) 679.44	--	19107.00 (24) 796.13	62179.00 (28) 2220.68
5.	VEGETABLE	1750.00 (1) 1750.00	--	--	7656.00 (1) 7656.00
6.	GRAM	4125.00 (5) 825.00	188.00 (1) 188.00	3094.00 (4) 773.50	19565.50 (5) 3913.10
7.	MAIZE	--	--	1125.00 (1) 1125.00	1969.00 (1) 1969.00
8.	ARHAR	3375.00 (2) 1687.50	--	6188.00 (6) 1031.33	26444.50 (9) 2938.28
9.	AMLA	--	--	--	700.00 (1) 700.00
10.	SUGARCANE	--	--	--	--
11.	MANGO	--	--	--	--
12.	METHI	--	--	375.00 (1) 375.00	638.00 (1) 638.00

Note: Figures in parenthesis indicate number of farmers

**Table 37 : CASTE-WISE ANNUAL PRODUCTIVE
EXPENDITURE PER FAMILY**

TOTAL

COST OF:	C A S T E			
	GENERAL	S.C.	O.B.C.	TOTAL
Canal Irrigation	53169	11880	29088	94137
	87	43	58	188
	611.14	276.28	501.52	500.73
Fertilizer	942063	228298	294115	1464476
	257	150	150	557
	3665.61	1521.99	1969.77	2629.22
Pesticide	71822	11635	18034	101491
	109	49	56	214
	658.92	237.45	322.04	474.26
Seed	649202	185964	245834	1081000
	254	150	150	554
	2555.91	1239.76	1638.89	1951.26
Hiring Transport	41549	4995	9300	55844
	42	14	16	72
	989.26	356.79	581.25	775.61
Tractors & Other Implement	345253	79515	114839	539607
	209	109	105	423
	1651.93	729.50	1093.70	1275.67
Tubewell irrigation	263837	123334	120737	507908
	121	91	75	287
	2180.47	1355.32	1609.83	1769.71
Implements hire	45873	9502	19725	75100
	31	18	24	73
	1479.77	527.89	821.88	1028.77
Diesel for Pumpset	180950	35048	42915	258913
	84	23	27	134
	2154.17	1523.83	1589.44	1932.19
Electricity for Tubewell	34380	3780	3200	41360
	6	1	1	8
	5730.00	3780.00	3200.00	5170.00
Hired labour	625849	94112	159147	879108
	197	73	86	356
	3176.90	1289.21	1850.55	2469.40
Repair & Maintenance	66515	18985	22645	108145
	90	44	51	185
	739.06	431.48	444.02	584.57
Other	5800	7740	8000	21540
	9	9	6	24
	644.44	860.00	1333.33	897.50
TOTAL	3326262	814788	1087579	5228629
	257	151	150	558
	12942.65	5395.95	7250.53	9370.30

TABLE 37: Caste-wise Annual Expenditure Per Family Contd...

HEAD

COST OF:	CASTE			
	GENERAL	S.C.	O.B.C.	TOTAL
Canal Irrigation	29524 47 628.17	6000 24 250.00	16968 30 565.60	52492 101 519.72
Fertilizer	375780 99 3795.76	82624 61 1354.49	110679 60 1844.65	569083 220 2586.74
Pesticide	36814 44 836.68	5817 23 252.91	9001 29 310.38	51632 96 537.83
Seed	257237 98 2624.87	67482 61 1106.26	108062 60 1801.03	432781 219 1976.17
Hiring Transport	19735 16 1233.44	1750 8 218.75	2200 2 1100.00	23685 26 910.96
Tractors & Other Implement	135975 73 1862.67	31780 42 756.67	43564 38 1146.42	211319 153 1381.17
Tubewell irrigation	109794 44 2495.32	39427 29 1359.55	34249 28 1223.18	183470 101 1816.53
Implements hire	25455 15 1697.00	4250 7 607.14	11475 13 882.69	41180 35 1176.57
Diesel for Pumpset	52552 27 1946.37	11970 9 1330.00	15450 8 1931.25	79972 44 1817.55
Electricity for Tubewell	2300 2 1150.00	3780 1 3780.00	--	6080 3 2026.67
Hired labour	218505 74 2952.77	37051 32 1157.84	74747 36 2076.31	330303 142 2326.08
Repair & Maintenance	25105 29 865.69	4750 10 475.00	7010 20 350.50	36865 59 624.83
Other	--	5740 6 956.67	7600 4 1900.00	13340 10 1334.00
TOTAL	1288776 99 13017.94	302421 61 4957.72	441005 60 2350.08	2032202 220 9237.28

TABLE 37: Caste-wise Annual Expenditure Per Family Contd...

MIDDLE

COST OF:	C A S T E			
	GENERAL	S.C.	O.B.C.	TOTAL
Canal Irrigation	18038 38 474.68	4800 15 320.00	11760 27 435.56	34598 80 432.48
Fertilizer	224390 79 2840.38	58295 34 1714.56	140516 65 2161.78	423201 178 2377.53
Pesticide	16135 27 597.59	2350 10 235.00	6825 16 426.56	25310 53 477.55
Seed	151474 77 1967.19	43335 34 1274.56	103344 65 1589.91	298153 176 1694.05
Hiring Transport	16900 17 994.12	700 1 700.00	7100 14 507.14	24700 32 771.88
Tractors & Other Implement	88135 68 1296.10	17495 22 795.23	50415 47 1072.66	156045 137 1139.01
Tubewell irrigation	71580 36 1988.33	18817 17 1106.88	59158 29 2039.93	149555 82 1823.84
Implements hire	10622 8 1327.75	2950 3 983.33	7050 9 783.33	20622 20 1031.10
Diesel for Pumpset	30660 20 1533.00	12161 6 2026.83	15862 12 1321.83	58683 38 1544.29
Electricity for Tubewell	32080 4 8020.00	--	3200 1 3200.00	35280 5 7056.00
Hired labour	118970 50 2379.40	12414 7 1773.43	55362 31 1785.87	186746 88 2122.11
Repair & Maintenance	16 400 20 820.00	5200 9 577.78	8900 15 593.33	30500 44 693.18
Other	4350 4 1807.50	2000 3 666.67	200 1 200.00	6550 8 818.75
TOTAL	799734 79 10123.22	180517 34 5309.32	469692 65 7226.03	1449943 178 8145.75

TABLE 37: Caste-wise Annual Expenditure Per Family Contd...

TAIL

COST OF:	C A S T E			
	GENERAL	S.C.	O.B.C.	TOTAL
Canal Irrigation	5607 2 2803.50	1080 4 270.00	360 1 360.00	7047 7 1006.71
Fertilizer	341893 79 4327.76	87854 55 1597.35	42445 25 1697.80	472192 159 2969.76
Pesticide	18873 38 496.66	3468 16 216.75	2208 11 200.73	24549 65 377.68
Seed	240491 79 3044.19	75717 55 1376.67	33858 25 1354.32	350066 159 2201.67
Hiring Transport	4914 9 546.00	2545 5 509.00	--	7459 14 532.79
Tractors & Other Implement	121143 68 1781.51	31140 45 692.00	19960 20 998.00	172243 133 1295.06
Tubewell irrigation	82463 41 2011.29	65810 45 1462.44	26610 18 1478.33	174883 104 1681.57
Implements hire	9796 8 1224.50	2302 8 287.75	1200 2 600.00	13298 18 738.78
Diesel for Pumpset	97738 37 2641.57	10917 8 1364.62	11603 7 1657.57	120258 52 2312.65
Electricity for Tubewell	--	--	--	--
Hired labour	288374 73 3950.33	44647 34 1313.15	29038 19 1528.32	362059 126 2873.48
Repair & Maintenance	25010 41 610.00	9035 25 361.40	6735 16 420.94	40780 82 497.32
Other	1450 5 290.00	--	200 1 200.00	1650 6 275.00
TOTAL	1237752 79 15667.75	334515 56 5973.48	174217 25 6968.68	1746484 160 10915.52

Table 38 : Marketing

Total

Sl. No.	Crops	Total Quantity produced	Sold (Q) No. of Farmers	Selling Price (Per Qtl.)	Problems faced			
					1	2	3	4
1.	Wheat 553	10030.17	5039 293 50.24* 52.98#	517.29	150	81	259	10
2.	Paddy 519	10249.78	5040.50 280 49.18* 53.95#	450.64	141	75	252	9
3.	Musterd 37	119.25	29.25 22 24.53* 59.48#	1149.57	20	2	19	2
4.	Bajra 56	406.00	255.00 32 62.81* 57.14#	383.63	25	4	28	-
5.	Potato 2	120.00	120.00 2 100.00	204.17	2	-	2	-
6.	Gram 7	24.00	22.00 7 91.67* 100.00#	1481.82	4	1	7	-
7.	Maize 2	14.00	4.00 1 28.57* 50.00#	450.00	1	-	1	-
8.	Arhar 19	46.00	26.00 15 58.52* 78.95#	1166.35	12	1	15	-
9.	Amla 5	99.00	99.00 5 100.00	453.54	3	1	5	-
10.	Sugar cane 1	96.00	96.00 1 100.00	80.00	-	-	1	-
11.	Mango 2	50.00	50.00 2 100.00	420.00	1	-	2	-
12.	Methi 1	1.50	-	-	-	-	-	-

1. * % of produce sold;

2. # percentage of farmers who sold their produce.

3. Problems faced in marketing: (1) Transport (2) Storage (3) Low Price

(4) Sold at lower price to the moneylender for repayment of loan.

Head

Sl. No	Crops	Total Quantity produced	Sold (Q) No. of Farmers	Selling Price (Per Qtl.)	Problems faced			
					1	2	3	4
1.	Wheat 217	4001.57	2086 110	1093360 524.14	56	38	96	7
2.	Paddy 208	4313.98	2169 103	950575 438.25	51	37	90	7
3.	Mustard 6	10.25	3 4	3600 1200.00	4	1	2	2
4.	Bajra 8	93.75	75 6	30000 400.00	5	1	5	-
5.	Potato -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Gram -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Maize 1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Arhar 3	7	4 2	4800 1200.00	2	-	2	-
9.	Amla 3	19	19 3	12650 665.79	2	-	3	-
10.	Sugar cane 1	96	96 1	7680 80.00	-	-	1	-
11.	Mango 1	20	20 1	12000 600.00	1	-	1	-
12.	Methi -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Middle

Sl. No.	Crops	Total Quantity produced	Sold (Q) No. of Farmers	Selling Price (Per Qtl.)	Problems faced			
					1	2	3	4
1.	Wheat 177	2893.10	1229 97	804950 492.23	59	24	83	3
2.	Paddy 168	2808.55	1188.00 94	538405 453.20	56	20	84	2
3.	Mustard 14	71.25	11.00 7	12600 1145.45	7	-	7	-
4.	Bajra 20	126.75	64.00 9	21775 340.23	9	1	8	-
5.	Potato 1	50.00	50.00 1	12500 250.00	1	-	1	-
6.	Gram 2	5.00	4.00 2	4800 1200.00	2	-	2	-
7.	Maize -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Arhar 7	11.50	4.00 4	4850 1212.50	4	-	4	-
9.	Amla 1	20.00	20.00 1	2250 112.50	-	1	1	-
10.	Sugar cane -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Mango 1	30.00	30.00	9000 300.00	-	-	1	-
12.	Methi -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Tall

Sl. No.	Crops	Total Quantity produced	Sold (Q) No. of Farmers	Selling Price (Per Qtl.)	Problems faced			
					1	2	3	4
1.	Wheat 159	3135.50	1724.00 85	908305 524.95	35	19	80	-
2.	Paddy 143	3127.25	1683.50 82	782454 461.85	34	18	78	-
3.	Mustard 17	37.75	15.25 11	17425 1142.62	9	2	10	-
4.	Bajra 28	185.50	116.00 17	46050 396.98	11	2	15	-
5.	Potato 1	70.00	70.00 1	12000 17.14	1	-	1	-
6.	Gram 5	19.00	18.00 5	27800 1544.44	2	1	5	-
7.	Maize 1	4.00	4.00 1	1800 450.00	1	-	1	-
8.	Arhar 9	27.50	18.00 9	20675 1148.61	6	-	9	-
9.	Amia 1	60.00	60.00 1	30000 500.00	1	-	1	-
10.	Sugar cane -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Mango -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Methi 1	1.50	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 39 : Size of Landholding and Problems in Increasing Agricultural Productivity (Multiple Responses)

Sl. No.		Total				Head			
		Upto 1	> 1-2	2 +	Total	Upto 1	>1-2	2 +	Total
	Size of Land Holding								
	Number of Families	417	102	39	558	159	45	16	220
1.	Lack of/Inadequate Knowledge about preparation of farm/use of HYV seeds/ Fertilizers, Pesticides & water management	289	86	31	406	116	41	10	167
2.	Problem in availability of quality seeds/fertilizers & water for timely and adequate irrigation	250	76	29	335	112	41	14	167
3.	Poor economic conditions: inability to use improved implements/good quality seeds/fertilizers/timely and adequate irrigation through private Tube-wells or Pumpsets	330	59	21	410	95	18	11	124
4.	Small Size/scattered landholding	44	6	1	51	25	1	-	26
5.	Water Logging/Sodic land	22	5	3	30	8	3	1	12

Sl. No.		Middle				Tail			
		Upto 1	> 1-2	2 +	Total	Upto 1	>1-2	2 +	Total
	Size of Land Holding								
	Number of Families	136	34	8	178	122	23	15	160
1.	Lack of/Inadequate Knowledge about preparation of farm/use of HYV seeds/ Fertilizers, Pesticides & water management	78	25	6	109	96	20	15	130
2.	Problem in availability of quality seeds/fertilizers & water for timely and adequate Irrigation	65	22	6	93	73	13	9	95
3.	Poor economic conditions: inability to use improved implements/good quality seeds/fertilizers/timely and adequate Irrigation through private Tube-wells or Pumpsets	113	20	2	135	122	21	8	151
4.	Small Size/scattered landholding	5	3	-	8	14	2	1	17
5.	Water Logging/Sodic land	5	-	1	6	9	2	1	12

Table 40 : Size of Land Holding and Agriculture Related Information Required
(in order of Priority)

TOTAL

Size of Holding/ Priority Order		Irrigation Availa- bility	Agricul- tural Extension	Crop Prices	Weather Condition	Successful Experiments in other places	Flood Warning	Any other
<1 (417)	1	190	173	38	6	7	3	-
	2	112	179	91	11	22	2	-
	3	76	33	70	38	128	33	-
	4	5	9	11	11	45	23	2
	T	383	394	210	66	202	61	2
1<2 (102)	1	36	49	13	1	3	-	-
	2	32	41	24	1	3	-	-
	3	21	8	22	4	26	15	-
	4	4	-	2	5	12	9	-
	T	93	98	61	11	44	24	-
2+ (39)	1	14	21	3	-	1	-	-
	2	9	12	13	2	3	-	-
	3	7	5	12	1	10	1	-
	4	1	-	-	4	11	4	-
	T	31	38	28	7	25	5	-
Total (558)	1	240	243	54	7	11	3	-
	2	153	232	128	14	28	2	-
	3	104	46	104	43	164	49	-
	4	10	9	13	20	68	36	2
	T	507	530	299	84	271	90	2

HEAD

Size of Holding/ Priority Order		Irrigation Availa- Bility	Agricul- tural Extension	Crop Prices	Weather Condition	Successful Experiments in other places	Flood Warning	Any other
<1 (159)	1	76	67	13	-	1	2	-
	2	37	66	43	4	7	2	-
	3	31	13	29	7	45	14	-
	4	3	3	5	5	11	11	-
	T	147	149	90	16	64	29	-
1<2 (45)	1	11	27	7	-	-	-	-
	2	13	13	16	1	2	-	-
	3	14	3	8	-	11	8	-
	4	1	-	1	3	2	3	-
	T	39	43	32	4	15	11	-
2+ (16)	1	5	10	1	-	-	-	-
	2	2	3	8	-	3	-	-
	3	4	2	2	1	4	1	-
	4	-	-	-	3	1	2	-
	T	11	15	11	4	8	3	-
Total (220)	1	92	104	21	-	1	2	-
	2	52	82	67	5	12	2	-
	3	49	18	39	8	60	23	-
	4	4	3	6	11	14	16	-
	T	197	207	133	24	87	43	-

MIDDLE

Size of Holding/Priority Order		Irrigation Availability	Agricultural Extension	Crop Prices	Weather Condition	Successful Experiments in other Places	Flood Warning	Any other
<1 (136)	1	64	44	18	4	5	1	-
	2	34	62	24	5	11	-	-
	3	27	15	28	15	33	6	-
	4	1	5	3	5	23	4	1
	T	126	126	73	29	72	11	1
1<2 (34)	1	14	12	6	-	2	-	-
	2	11	16	6	-	1	-	-
	3	7	5	7	3	5	6	-
	4	2	-	1	2	8	1	-
	T	34	33	20	5	16	7	-
2+ (8)	1	5	2	1	-	-	-	-
	2	3	4	1	-	-	-	-
	3	-	2	3	-	2	-	-
	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
	T	8	8	5	-	6	-	-
Total (178)	1	83	58	25	4	7	1	-
	2	48	82	31	5	12	-	-
	3	34	22	38	18	40	12	-
	4	3	5	4	7	35	5	1
	T	168	167	98	34	94	18	1

TAIL

Size of Holding/Priority Order		Irrigation Availability	Agricultural Extension	Crop Prices	Weather Condition	Successful Experiments in other places	Flood Warning	Any other
<1 (122)	1	50	62	7	2	1	-	-
	2	41	51	24	2	4	-	-
	3	18	5	13	16	50	13	-
	4	1	1	3	1	11	8	1
	T	110	119	47	21	66	21	1
1<2 (23)	1	11	10	-	1	1	-	-
	2	8	12	2	-	-	-	-
	3	-	-	7	1	10	1	-
	4	1	-	-	-	2	5	-
	T	20	22	9	2	13	6	-
2+ (15)	1	4	9	1	-	1	-	-
	2	4	5	4	2	-	-	-
	3	3	1	7	-	4	-	-
	4	1	-	-	1	6	2	-
	T	12	15	12	3	11	2	-
Total (160)	1	65	81	8	3	3	-	-
	2	53	68	30	4	4	-	-
	3	21	6	27	17	64	14	-
	4	3	1	3	2	19	15	1
	T	142	156	68	26	90	29	1

3. GENDER ANALYSIS : THE WOMEN'S VIEW

The methodology of the Social Assessment Studies also included gender analysis by (a) interviewing women in the selected villages; and (b) having group discussions on a number of issues/aspects concerning their life. The interviews of three women were conducted through a structured schedule in each of the selected 28 villages. The respondents were selected randomly to avoid any kind of bias. Thus, a total of 84 women were interviewed in the Nagapur Dy. Area of districts Pratapgarh and Sultanpur.

Family Background

Out of the 84 women interviewed, 76 belonged to the families of men-headed and 8 to the women headed. More of them (49) were living in joint families. Religion-wise 73 respondents were Hindus and 11 Muslims. The respondents included 40 from the general castes, 26 from Backward and 18 from the Scheduled Castes. A majority of them (50) were from the families of marginal farmers followed by 24 of the small and 10 of the large farmers. The family occupation of 67 respondents was agriculture including agricultural labour (10) while 17 were in off-farm activities.

Housing

The families of 10 respondents were living under thatched roof, 5 under tiled roof while 28 were living in kutcha houses; 20 in kutcha-pucca and 22 pucca houses. Thus, housing conditions of 43 families (51.19 per cent) were far from satisfactory. Although

45 houses (53.57 per cent) had electricity and only 5 (5.95 per cent) had toilets. Thus, 79 families were going to fields.

Migration

In the 28 villages, 3 families had migrated to the other districts of U.P. while 21 male members had migrated to other places in search of better earnings. Of them, 9 had gone to other state, 6 persons each to other districts of U.P. and to other villages of Pratapgarh/Sultanpur.

Health

The ailments from which the family members of respondents suffered during the last two years were also recorded, to understand health conditions of people living in the selected villages. We find that about one-third (32.60 per cent) of the family members had suffered from one or the other diseases. The proportion of male family members was higher (35.08 per cent) than female (29.93 per cent) sufferers.

Ailment-wise we find 42.71 per cent had suffered from Malaria, 29.17 per cent from cholera, 3.65 per cent from pneumonia, 2.08 per cent from jaundice, 1.56 per cent tuberculosis and 1.04 per cent each from asthma and polio while 18.75 per cent suffered from a number of other diseases. Frequent recurrence of diseases reported by the respondents included malaria (97.62 per cent), cholera (52.38 per cent), pneumonia (46.43 per cent), phylaria (29.76 per cent) and bronchitis (23.81 per cent).

Gender-wise, we find that among the sufferers from ailments almost an equal proportion of men (42.99 per cent) and women (42.35 per cent) suffered from malaria, while a higher proportion of men suffered from cholera (31.78 per cent) than women

(25.88 per cent). More women suffered from other diseases (20.0 per cent) than men (17.76 per cent), 4.71 per cent of women sufferers had pneumonia (men 2.80 per cent), 3.53 per cent tuberculosis (men – nil), 2.35 per cent suffered from jaundice (men 1.87 per cent), 1.18 per cent from polio (men 0.93 per cent). Two cases were reported, i.e. 1.87 per cent in which men had suffered from Asthma.

Family Size

The respondents represented 84 families, which had a total of 589 members. Out of them 305 were male (51.78 per cent) and 284 (48.22 per cent) female members. Thus, there were 93 females per 100 males. The average family size was 7.01 members (3.63 males and 3.38 females per family) because of prevalence of joint family system.

Marital Status

A slightly higher percentage of women (59.51 per cent) than men (55.08 per cent) were ever married. Among them the spouse of 6.51 per cent of women and 5.95 per cent of men had expired. No case of divorce or separation was reported.

About four-fifths of the women (81.66 per cent) were married at the age of upto 18 years as against 19.05 per cent of men while about two-thirds (64.29 per cent) of men were married between 19 and 21 years of age as against 15.38 per cent of women. Those married between 22 and 25 years of age were 14.88 per cent of men and only 2.96 per cent of women. Thus, most of the women were married in early age of upto 18 years. We, however, find that the practice of early marriage was prevalent for both women and men as 97.04 per cent of women and 83.34 per cent of men were married upto the age of 21 years.

Educational Status

In the total number of members of the families of respondents 57.05 per cent were literate. Among male members were 68.20 per cent and among females were 45.07 per cent. It seems literacy has occupied significant roots among the people, more significantly among females after the Census 1991 as at that time literates among females were 20.48 per cent in district Pratapgarh and 20.84 per cent in district Sultanpur.

Education-wise status of male and female literates was as under:

Among female literates 68.75 per cent were educated upto primary, 18.75 per cent upto middle, 11.72 per cent upto higher secondary and 0.78 per cent upto graduate level. In comparison, 47.12 per cent of men had studied upto primary, 19.71 per cent upto middle, 21.63 per cent upto higher secondary and 11.54 per cent upto graduate/post-graduate level. Thus, a higher percentage of men were not only literate but also had higher education as compared to women. Despite this trend, however, we can conclude that not only literacy has spread among women but there is definitely a significant trend of acquiring higher education.

School Drop-outs

A total of only 25 cases of drop outs from schools were reported. Among them 17 were boys and 8 girls. Class-wise drop out cases of boys were : 5 in Class VIII, 3 each in Class V and X, 2 in Class III and 1 each in Class I, VI, IX and XII. Among girls 4 dropped out in Class V, 2 in Class VIII and 1 each in Class IV and VII.

The reasons for boys dropping out from studies included : lack of interest in studies (10); poor economic status of family (3); failed in examinations (2); and, school at long distance (2).

The reasons for girls dropping out of school were : school at long distance (5); lack of interest in studies (1); greater burden of household work (1); and discrimination in education of boys and girls. Thus, we find the major reason for drop-out was lack of interest in studies among boys while location of school at long distance was the prime reason for girls leaving their studies incomplete.

Drinking Water

About 77 per cent of the families were getting drinking water through hand-pumps and 23 per cent from wells. About 30 per cent of the respondents complained about the poor quality of water such as : polluted (13.10 per cent), iron content (15.48 per cent) and fluoride (1.19 per cent). Thus, 70.24 per cent of families of respondents were able to get clean water.

Women's Work in Farm Production

All the respondents were looking after conventional domestic work of their families while 80.95 per cent were also engaged in expanded domestic work such as collection of fuel, fodder, fetching of water, looking after poultry and kitchen garden, etc. Those who also contributed labour in agricultural work on their own farm (unpaid family work) were 63.10 per cent while 23.81 per cent were also undertaking paid work in agriculture on other's farms.

The analysis of working women respondents belonging to different land holding categories indicate as under:

- (a) Those engaged in expanded domestic work were 92.0 per cent from the families of marginal farmers, 75.0 per cent from small and 40.0 per cent from the large farmers;
- (b) Those engaged as unpaid family labour in agriculture were 80.0 per cent belonging to marginal, 45.83 per cent to small and 20.0 per cent to large farmers;
- (c) Those working as paid workers on other's agricultural farms were 32.0 per cent of the families of marginal and 16.67 per cent of small farmers. None of the respondents from families of large families worked as paid labour on other's farms.

From the above, it is evident that economic compulsions guided women to contribute labour in expanded domestic work, as unpaid family worker on own farm or as paid worker on other's farms.

Gender Gap in Wage Employment

As stated above 23.81 per cent of respondents were undertaking wage employment in agriculture. In order to have an idea of the gender gap in conditions of employment we are presenting comparative position of women and men belonging to the same families.

It was found that the women were getting an average wage of Rs.33.15 per day as against men getting Rs.36.30 in agriculture related work. The average number of days of employment per year were 105.3 for women and 155.74 for men. Only one respondent reported that she also work as construction labour for about 50 days a year

when she has no employment in agriculture and earn Rs.40/- per day. In comparison, the average wages of male construction workers Rs.43/- per day and they get employment in this activity for an average of 121.2 days per year.

From the above we may say that : (a) there are lesser opportunities of wage employment in agriculture for women; and (b) their wages are paid at lower rates than the rates paid to male workers. It is, however, significant to note that women working as wage labour were confined to agricultural activities only.

Since a majority of respondents were not earning members their average contribution to the family earnings was 4.18 per cent while their husbands contributed 51.81 per cent and the rest, i.e. 44.01 per cent was contributed by other male members of their families.

Status of Women Within their Household

One indicator of the status of women within their household is their involvement in decision making in family matters such as children's education, purchase/sale of land; house repair; marriage of children; purchase of clothes; cereals, milk and vegetables, agricultural implements and repayment of debts.

From the responses of women we find that in the traditional rural society they seems to have acquired a position in their household as most of them were consulted at the time of decision making. Their level of involvement in the process may vary but it was found that women played some role as is evident from the under mentioned data:

Decision Making Within Household by Gender (N=84)

Areas of Decision Making	Men (% of Household)	Women (% of Household)
1. Children's Education	92.86	82.14
2. Purchase/sale of land	97.62	58.33
3. House Repair	98.81	75.00
4. Marriage of children	95.24	89.29
5. Purchase of clothes	95.24	90.48
6. Purchase of cereals	98.81	79.76
7. Purchase of Milk and vegetables	83.33	90.48
8. Purchase of Agricultural Implements	91.67	60.71
9. Repayment of Debts	73.81	47.62

Involvement In Community Activities

In the total sample of 84 respondents 4 (4.76 per cent) women were member of self-help group while 3 (3.57 per cent) were involved in community development activity. All of them were from the villages at the Head of Minors.

None of the respondents were working as school teacher/ANM/Doctor. Five respondents were Panchayat Member in their villages – 3 at the Head and 2 at the Middle of Minors while 3 were working with local NGOs – all in the villages at the Head of Minors. Thus, we find some indication of social awareness among women in the villages at the Head of Minors. This may be due to (a) location of their villages; i.e. closer to larger villages/town; or (b) greater opportunities of interaction with people from outside their villages.

Social Customs/Constraints

1. As we have seen above that a large proportion of women have acquired a position in their household in which their opinions are also sought in family matters. This is an indication of social change. We, however, find that outside their house they have to observe social customs of the village society and therefore, about 62 per cent of the respondents reported that they remain in *purdah*.
2. Dowry is a social evil, which is not confined to the rural society or to the economic status of people. In the prevailing customary practices almost every family has to give dowry according to their capacity. A worst practice, however, has developed in which the groom's family puts its demands. Keeping the practice in mind it is certainly encouraging to find that only about 62 per cent of respondents reported that they have to give dowry.
3. In the rural society in particular girl's education is not considered as important and necessary as that of boys. The general explanation is that (a) it may be difficult to get a groom for her if she is highly educated; (b) girls have to be proficient in household work; (c) society does not like co-education system for girls of even 8-10 years age; and (d) poor economic conditions of family does not permit girls joining school.

With the above in view the respondents were asked about the constraints in girls continuing education. Some of their important responses were as under:

1.	No girls' school in the village/girls school at long distance from village	67.87 per cent
2.	Poor economic conditions of family	40.47 per cent
3.	Their need for household work	22.62 per cent
4.	Lack of mode of transport	11.90 per cent
5.	Lack of people who can encourage girls' education	11.90 per cent
6.	Security concern	8.33 per cent

4. FOCUSSED GROUP DISCUSSIONS – FARMER'S GROUP

In order to understand the overall condition of the selected villages with regard to different aspects at the system of irrigation, maintenance of canals, constitution of farmers' groups for streamlining of irrigation system, social problems and increase in the area of agriculture and production if adequate and timely supply of canal water is assured.

The number of participants in the FGD were anticipated @ 10 knowledgeable persons per village. Due to the enthusiasm among the farmers the number, however, exceeded significantly, i.e. to about 20 participants per village. In the 28 villages, thus, 566 farmers participated in the Focussed Group Discussions. The discussions were conducted with the help of Focussed Group Discussion Guide, prepared in Hindi language.

The discussions provided us the following information:

1. In the outlets of the 11 villages at the Head of the Minors an average of 93.36 per cent of agricultural land was reported as fertile. In the 9 villages at Middle and 8 villages at the Tail of the Minors an average of 93.78 per cent and 92.25 per cent of land respectively was reported as fertile. Thus, no significant difference in the quality of land was reported in respect of the location of villages at the Head, Middle or Tail end of the minors.
2. An average of 23.64 per cent of farmers in villages located at the Head of the Minors were taking single crop, 57.27 per cent double and 19.1 per cent multiple crops. Among the farmers belonging to the villages at Middle of Minors 18.3 per

cent were taking single, 60.60 per cent double and 21.10 per cent multiple crops. In comparison, among the farmers belonging to the villages at the Tail of Minors 34 per cent were taking single crop, 51.0 per cent double crops and 15.0 per cent multiple crops. Thus, a higher proportion of farmers belonging to the villages at the Middle of Minors were taking double and multiple crops while over one-thirds of the farmers in Tail end villages were taking single crop.

3. The farmers of the five villages at the Tail, two at Middle and one at the Head of Minors reported that they were not getting water from canal because there was no canal in village Issupur while canal ends before Meeranpur and Chopal villages. In Jurapatti of the Middle and Daudpatti of the Tail the farmers complained that people of village Gyanipur have blocked the canal by filling it and, therefore, the water was not reaching their villages. The farmers from one village each at the Head, Middle and Tail of the Minors namely, Gajaria, Rasolah and Barari respectively complained that although canal exist in their villages there has been no water in it since over a decade.

In the remaining 10 villages at the Head of the Minors farmers of 6 villages reported that they get insufficient and delayed canal water and from 2 villages each farmers complained that they get canal water (a) in time but insufficient; and (b) delayed but sufficient water.

Out of the 7 villages at the Middle of Minors getting canal water farmers of 4 villages complained of delayed and insufficient water, in 2 villages water was delayed but sufficient and in one village the water was available in time but insufficient in quantity.

Out of the 8 villages at the Tail of Minors only 3 were getting canal water, in 2 delayed and insufficient and in one in-time but insufficient.

From the above, we find that out of 28 selected villages on Nagapur Dy. farmers in 20 villages were getting canal water. Among them the participants in the FGDs in 12 villages complained that the supply of water was neither in-time nor in sufficient quantity; in 4 villages each they were getting water (a) delayed but sufficient and (b) in-time but insufficient.

4. Of those receiving canal water reported that an average of 49.8 per cent of land under outlet command area was being irrigated. The proportion of irrigated land under outlet command in villages on the Head of the Minors was higher (54.3 per cent) as against the command water outlets in Middle (45.4 per cent) and Tail (45.0 per cent) villages.
5. The participants of the FGDs in most of the selected villages felt the responsibility of cleaning and maintenance of canal was that of the Irrigation Department and, therefore, they were not involved in such activities. In the five villages at the Head (Dulhanpur, Katari, Dharmapur, Sersideh and Dohri), three villages at the Middle (Bhagipur, Saruli and Pure Lokmanpur) and one village at the Tail (Trishundi) the participants reported that they were cleaning their canals and looking after their maintenance.
6. As mentioned earlier farmers in eight villages were not getting canal water. In the remaining 20 villages they complained of delayed or insufficient supply. They, therefore, have to depend on Tubewells/Pumpsets. Some of the farmers in 22 villages have their own Tubewell/Pumpsets while others procure their service on hire. A total of 135 Tubewells/Pumpsets were owned by farmers in

the 11 Head villages, 80 were owned by farmers of 7 middle villages and 42 were in 4 Tail villages. The village Jurapatti and Pure Lokmanpur at the Middle and village Daudpatti, Issupur, Meranpur and Chopai at the Tail of the Minors had no Tubewell/Pumpset. They were depending mostly on hire water from the adjoining area.

7. The selected villages do not have government tubewell. In case of shortage/non-availability of canal water the farmers depend either on their own tubewells/pumpsets or get them on hire from those owning them.

The rates for canal water in District Pratapgarh were reported @ Rs.272/- per hect. per crop. The cost of irrigation through Pumpset was significantly higher. In comparison to canal irrigation the cost was higher by Rs.225/- to Rs.325/- per hect. per crop if the farmer has his own Diesel Pumpset. The irrigation cost increase many times if a farmer gets water through Diesel Pumpset on hire, i.e. he has to pay higher by between Rs.1250/- and Rs.1375/- and by Rs.1100/- and Rs.1185/- per hect. per crop if he got water through electric tubewell.

Thus, instead of Rs.272/- per hect. per crop for canal water those who were having their own Diesel Pumpsets/Tubewells were spending between Rs.497/- and Rs.597/- while those getting on payment from private Diesel Pumpsets or Electric Tubewells were spending between Rs.1522/- and Rs.1647/- and between Rs.1372/- and Rs.1457/- per hect. per crop.

The irrigation cost further increase in case farmers were not receiving adequate/timely supply of water from canal as they have also to pay canal charges.

8. To a question put for discussion 'whether the farmers would like to manage water sharing, maintain the canal or collect dues from farmers for canal water?' We found the participants of FGDs only in 8 villages were willing to accept such responsibilities. The village included 5 at the Head and 3 at the Middle of Minors. They were : Dulhanpur, Dharmapur, Dohri, Umarpur, Sarkhelpur at the Head and Bhagipur, Pandri Mustaqi and Sarai Bhawani at the Middle. Thus, in the 20 selected villages the participants in FGDs declined to accept such responsibilities due certain social problems in their villages such as (a) casteism (8 villages); (b) lack of unity among people due to different reasons (6 villages) and (c) lack of cooperation for undertaking such activities (6 villages).
9. In half of the selected villages, i.e. 14, the participants reported that women do not participate in the activities at the outlet level or in matters related to their villages due to which their problems are not redressed. Women were members of the Gram Sabhas in all villages due to reservation. The participants, however, maintained that despite being members of Gram Sabha they have no voice in their activities.
10. In 20 villages the farmers maintained that the women will also be included in the Association if they decide to form it. In 12 villages the participants in FGDs felt the formation of farmers' Association will help in combating casteism; in 9 villages they thought it will help in solving disputes related to distribution of canal water while in 7 villages they believed it will help in the development of their villages.
11. In the 20 villages getting adequate/inadequate supply of canal water it was reported that an average of 66.25 per cent of the farmers were paying full

irrigation dues. A higher proportion of farmers (72.1 per cent) were paying in villages located the Middle of Minors followed by at the Tail end (65.0 per cent) and at the Head (62.5 per cent).

The reasons given for non-payment of full dues included :

- (a) untimely and adequate supply of water (15 villages);
- (b) No water in the canal/no canal (8 villages);
- (c) Because other farmers do not pay (3 villages); and,
- (d) Lack of water courses (2 villages).

12. On the question of increase in canal irrigation rates if timely and adequate supply of water is assured the participants of FGDs in village Atarsan, Pure Bedua (H), Pure Lokmanpur (M) Trishundi and Sangapatti (T) felt the present irrigation rates are reasonable and they will not agree to any increase. Others (23 villages) however, expressed their willingness to pay at reasonably higher rates provided timely and adequate supply of water is genuinely assured.
13. While discussing about the water policy of the U.P. Government it was found that FGD participants in all the selected village had no idea/information about it. They, however, expressed their willingness to constitute Water Users' Association (WUA) when the idea was given to them.

The reasons for their willingness included:

- (a) In the absence of WUA the farmers do not get timely and adequate supply of water; and,
- (b) Discord and tension between farmers may be reduced through WUA.

14. The participants were asked to identify the major social problems that they were facing in their village. Except in village Chopai the participants in the FGDs in 27 villages mentioned a single social problem that was plaguing their society. In village Chopai illiteracy and casteism were considered equally damaging while out of the 27 villages participants in 13 villages mentioned illiteracy and in 10 villages casteism was considered most serious social problem. In 3 villages the custom of dowry and in 1 village practice of Purdah were considered serious problems affecting their lives.
15. The FGD participants were also asked to identify the problems that were adversely affecting the development of their villages. In 27 villages people complained of about serious problems in irrigation due to absence of government tubewells and uncertainty about canal water. In 24 villages people complained of lack of adequate road and transport which was affecting the development of their villages. In 18 villages illiteracy and lack of schools for girls; in 14 villages they complained various health problems and inadequate attention/facilities at the Primary Health Centres and 12 villages water logging was one of the serious problems affecting agriculture as well as their social life. In 8 villages each the participants mentioned casteism, lack of common toilets and non-availability of good quality fertilizers and seeds. In 7 villages lack of a veterinary hospital in the nearby area; in 6 villages highly erratic supply of electricity; and in 5 villages each problem of unemployment and lack of government centres for procurement of agricultural produce were considered serious affecting development of their villages.

16. Through the Focussed Group Discussions we tried to find out the estimate of participants in respect of increase in area under Paddy and Wheat if timely and sufficient canal water is supplied. Since 8 villages were not getting canal water the estimates are related to 20 villages, i.e. 10 Head, 7 Middle and 3 Tail villages.

The estimates with regard to increase in the area under the two crops were significantly high. The participants estimated an increase in the area under paddy by 43.79 per cent and under wheat by 42.34 per cent.

A very significant point emerged when the data was analyzed according to the location of villages. An astonishing increase in area under paddy (246.44 per cent) and wheat (241.03 per cent) was estimated by the people in Tail villages. In the villages at the Middle of the Minors increase in the area under paddy and wheat was estimated by 52.45 per cent and 47.32 per cent respectively. In the villages at the Head of Minors the estimated increase in the area under paddy was 22.19 per cent and under wheat 21.88 per cent.

In those villages where canal water was not available the farmers were irrigating their crops either through their own tubewells/pumpsets or were getting water by hiring tubewells/pumpsets. They feel that the area under the two crops may remain the same but the irrigation cost will be substantially reduced if canal water was made available.

17. The FGD participants were further probed about the impact of adequate and timely supply canal water on the yield of the two crops. At present, the average per hectare yield of paddy and wheat in the 28 selected villages was reported as 24.98 and 24.09 quintals respectively. In case adequate and timely supply of canal water was assured they estimated the yield of paddy and wheat may go

upto an average of 29.75 and 28.79 quintals per hectare respectively. Thus, an increase by 19.10 per cent was estimated in the yield of paddy and 19.51 per cent in case of wheat.

The increase in yield of the two crops was estimated higher by farmers in the Head and the Tail villages than those in the Middle villages. Increase in the yield of paddy per hectare was estimated by 20.43 per cent and in wheat by 20.60 per cent in Head villages and by 20.17 per cent and 23.55 per cent in paddy and wheat respectively in Tail villages.

18. As mentioned above the farmers had estimated an increase in the area under paddy by 43.79 per cent and under wheat by 42.34 per cent. Further they estimated the yield of paddy per hectare may go up by 19.10 per cent and that of wheat by 19.51 per cent if timely and adequate canal water was assured. In absolute terms, they estimated an increase of area under Paddy by 198.27 hectare and under wheat by 194.26 hectare. The production in the estimated increased area may add about 5898 quintals of paddy and about 5593 quintals of wheat. Further, due to estimated increase in yield per hectare in case of adequate supply of canal water the present production of paddy may go up further by about 2160 quintal and of wheat by 2156 quintal.

Thus, if the estimates of the farmers were correct the production of paddy may go up by about 8,058 quintal and that of wheat by about 7,749 quintal due to increase in the area under the two crops and in the yield per hectare if the timely and adequate supply of canal water was assured.

5. FOCUSSED GROUP DISCUSSIONS - WOMEN GROUP

As part of the Social Assessment studies Focussed Group Discussions of farmers and women were conducted separately in all the selected 28 villages of district Pratapgarh and Sultanpur. The present chapter summarizes the discussions among women groups. The discussions were conducted by a team of female investigators with the help of a set of questions related to the status, life-style and problems of women in the rural society.

In all, 311 women participated in Group Discussions in the 28 villages, i.e. about 11 women per group. Among them 105 belonged to the Other Backward Castes (OBCs), 93 to the Scheduled Castes (SCs), 83 to the General (Higher) Castes and 30 were Muslims. Their distribution on the basis of size of agricultural land holdings owned by their families indicate a large number of them (205) were from the families of marginal farmers (65.92 per cent), 49 (15.75 per cent) were from the small farmers families, 34 (10.93 per cent) from the large farmers and 23 (7.40 per cent) from the landless families.

Caste-wise size of agricultural landholdings of the participant's families shows that:

- (a) Among the participants from the General (Higher) Castes 45.78 per cent were from the families of Marginal Farmers, 30.12 per cent from small and 24.10 per cent from the large farmers;
- (b) Among those belonging to OBC 73.33 per cent were from the families of Marginal, 12.38 per cent from Small, 8.57 per cent from Large farmers while families of 5.72 per cent of the participants were landless;

Marginal farmers are those having agricultural land holdings of upto 1 hectare; Small farmers are those having above 1 and upto 2 hectares and Large farmers are those having more than 2 hectares of agricultural land holdings.

- (c) Among those belonging to Scheduled Castes 80.64 per cent were from the families of Marginal, 7.53 per cent of Small farmers while 11.83 per cent were landless;
- (d) Among the Muslims 50.00 per cent were from the families of Marginal, 13.33 per cent from Small and 16.67 per cent of the Large farmers while 20.00 per cent were from landless families.

Practical Needs of the People

The participants of the FGDs were asked to assess the differences in the practical needs of men and women living below and above the poverty line belonging to different castes. The practical needs mentioned to them were : (i) drinking water; (ii) sanitation (Latrines); (iii) electricity; (iv) education; (v) health; (vi) access to credit; and (vii) improvement in income. The conclusion from discussion may be summarized as under:

- (a) No significant difference was found in the needs of men and women in same economic and caste groups in respect of drinking water, sanitation, electricity, education and health;
- (b) The group mentioned that a greater proportion of men were in need of improvement in income;
- (c) Access to credit was considered the area which was the concern of men only;
- (d) The needs of drinking water, sanitation, electricity and education were expressed in greater percentage for those living below the poverty line than for those above it. In the area of health, access to credit and improvement in income no significant difference was found between the people belonging to the two economic groups;

- (e) Caste-wise analysis shows that : (i) no significant differences were found in terms of practical needs between different caste groups; (b) within the caste groups some differences were noticed between those living above the poverty line and below the poverty line. A greater percentage of people living below poverty line expressed their need for drinking water, sanitation, electricity, education, health, access to credit and improvement in income than those living above the poverty line. Thus, it shows that irrespective of caste background people in villages in general had more or less common problems. The difference, not very significant, was, however, noticed between the poor and the so-called affluent class.

Decision Making in Expenditure

The share of men and women in the decision making with regard to expenditure on some of the strategic needs of people was also enquired from the participants of the FGDs. They included : health, education of children, social functions, food, house repair and on-farm expenditure. The outcome of discussions shows that:

- (a) a large proportion of women than men were deciding about expenditure on food items;
- (b) a significantly high percentage of men were deciding about the expenditure on health, education, social functions, house repair and on-farm expenditure;
- (c) a sizeable percentage of women belonging to higher castes (both above and below poverty line), Other Backward Castes (above poverty line), and Scheduled Castes (above poverty line) were deciding about expenditure on health, education and social functions. A sizeable percentage of Muslim women were also involved in the decision about expenditure on social functions; and,
- (d) decision about expenditure on house repair and agriculture was the responsibility of men as a very small percentage of women were involved in such matters.

Participation in Activities

While discussing the participation of men and women in certain activities in the selected villages the groups in the 28 villages informed that there were a total of 246 members of panchayats from their villages. Among them 156 (63.4 per cent) were males and 90 (36.6 per cent) females. Among males 35.26 per cent were from the Other Backward Castes, 23.08 per cent from Upper castes, 22.43 per cent from the Scheduled Castes and 19.23 per cent were Muslims. The female Panchayat Members had a slightly higher percentage of members belonging to the Upper Castes (31.11 per cent) followed by the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Castes (27.78 per cent each) and Muslims (13.33 per cent).

A significant proportion of adult males among the Scheduled Castes (76.97 per cent) and OBCs (59.83 per cent) were engaged in on-farm activities as paid labour as against 17.50 per cent in the Upper Caste and none among Muslims. Female paid agricultural labourers were nearly half of their population among Scheduled Castes (47.27 per cent) and about one-fourth (28.86 per cent) and one-third (33.33 per cent) among OBCs and Muslims respectively.

Caste-wise, the proportion of unpaid agricultural workers was higher among the population of OBCs (89.99 per cent) followed by Muslims (89.58 per cent), Scheduled Castes (85.89 per cent) and of the Upper Castes (71.30 per cent). A sizeable population of women among the Scheduled Castes (40.24 per cent), OBCs (35.48 per cent) were also engaged in these activities as against 11.74 per cent of the upper castes and 3.82 per cent of Muslims. Further, 61.42 per cent of men among the population of Scheduled Castes and 52.50 per cent among OBCs were also working as wage labour in other than agriculture. A sizeable percentage of women in the

population of the two caste groups, i.e. 31.84 per cent and 21.19 per cent were also working as non-agricultural wage labour.

From above we may infer that:

- (a) a majority of the population belonging to the Scheduled Castes, OBCs and Muslims have very small size land holdings, which do not provide adequate return for their sustenance. They have to work on their land and also work as agricultural labour on other's farms to earn for their living.
- (b) the size of land holdings of those belonging to the upper castes also seems to be small – as most of them were engaged in unpaid on-farm activities. But, the size of their landholdings were providing them return to maintain their minimum living standard.
- (c) the engagement of a significant proportion of women belonging to the Scheduled Castes, OBCs and Muslims in paid on-farm activities suggests the pathetic economic conditions of their families.

The participation of women in social functions, legal matters and their right to chose was not significant. It was, however, noticed that a higher proportion of women belonging to the upper castes were participating in social functions (21.36 per cent) and had right to choose (25.35 per cent) than others.

Women's Role Inside and Outside House

As far as women's role inside their house is concerned all the participants in the FGDs mentioned cooking and cleaning and maintenance of the house as their responsibility. Other responsibilities included 'looking after husband (92.9 per cent); cleaning and storage of foodgrains (90.0 per cent); care of children and aged in the family (86.8 per cent); pre-harvesting preparations (23.5 per cent); and participation in religious activities (20.3 per cent).

The women mentioned a number of serious problems that they were facing while performing role inside their house. The most of the widely mentioned problems reflected their lower status in the social system in which they were living. Their problems included : (i) arrogant behaviour of husband even after caring for all his household needs (92.9 per cent); (ii) have to put in hard labour in cleaning foodgrains and carrying heavy weight of foodgrains, even beyond capacity (90.0 per cent); (iii) do not get time for care of infants and toddlers and old in the family (86.8 per cent); (iv) have to work hard even during pregnancy and sickness (70.4 per cent); (v) put in hard labour in looking after household responsibilities and working on farms to earn but men do not cooperate (71.7 per cent). The problems that they were facing was related to fuel for cooking (57.9 per cent), which was wood, dry leaves or cow dung which they complained was injurious to their health because of thick smoke.

Thus, it seems the women in villages were engaged in hard labour and they complained of insensitivity of men to their conditions.

As far as their role outside house is concerned they were engaged in (i) looking after their cattles (89.7 per cent); (ii) working on their own agricultural fields as unpaid family labour (71.7 per cent); (iii) working as paid agricultural labour (61.4 per cent) to supplement family income. Besides, consulting physicians at dispensary/PHC for their/ children's ailments (79.7 per cent), going to market for purchases for their households (73.0 per cent) and participation in social functions/activities (67.9 per cent).

The constraints that they were facing in performing their role outside house include: (i) in the dispensary/PHC no proper attention is paid while household work suffer and also loose wages for that day (96.8 per cent); (ii) due to rising prices it is difficult to buy even essential items (66.9 per cent); (iii) have to work in the house and

also to go out to collect cattle feed (58.2 per cent); (iv) unable to participate in social functions and give time for social activities (64.6 per cent); (v) as agricultural labour they have to put in hard labour while earn meagre wages (46.0 per cent); (vi) since women have to share a number of responsibilities they have to bear serious physical strain (42.1 per cent); and, (vii) while working as paid labour they have to bear the ill treatment of their employers (28.9 per cent).

Their role outside house is limited to their household responsibilities. There was a constant complaint of hard labour that they put in inside and outside house to fulfil their responsibilities. They seems to be a harassed lot as their status within their families as well as outside was not reasonable.

Social Issues Impacting Women

A number of social issues impacting women were put for discussion. They included : *Purdah*, Dowry, Illiteracy, Ill-health, Malnutrition, Violence against women, Alcoholic husband and Dominating in-laws.

As regards the practice of *purdah* the participants were seriously divided about its utility. In 8 villages the group felt that the practice affect their freedom while in 6 villages the practice reflect lack of self-confidence among women. In 6 villages each the groups were of the opinion that it provide protection and social respectability.

With regard to the practice of dowry 15 groups felt that women suffer mental as well as physical torture and face humiliation if adequate dowry is not given. In 5 villages they said that women are even murdered or compelled to commit suicide by their in-laws if they feel they had not brought sufficient dowry. In 8 groups the participants felt dowry has to be given for maintaining status in the society.

Due to illiteracy, the participants in 8 villages opined, that people were incapable to take part in matters that require their decision; in 6 villages they attributed increasing population to illiteracy; in 5 villages each the groups thought illiterates do not get adequate information/knowledge about important social, economic and political issues and such people suffer from inferiority complex while 4 groups thought parents' illiteracy was responsible for non-enrolment/drop-out of children in schools.

The participants of 18 groups felt ill-health directly affect adversely the economic conditions and people suffering from ailments do not fulfil their obligations towards their families. In 5 villages each they thought that prolong illness make the people incapable of physical labour and there is a serious danger of other family members catching the disease.

In 8 villages each the participants were of the opinion that malnutrition affects physical growth, mental balance and there remains a danger of maternal/infant mortality. In 4 villages group of women stressed on the low social status of women as a cause of malnutrition.

As regards violence against women the groups in 7 villages stressed that there was nothing unusual while in the rest 21 villages they attributed it to a number of conditions. In 6 villages they were of the opinion that it was due to use of alcohol and drugs; 4 groups attributed it to undesirable social elements and 2 groups thought greed for dowry was the cause behind this condition. In 9 villages participants were of the opinion that violence against women was the outcome of prevailing illiteracy.

Deterioration in economic conditions and intra family discord due to the habit of drinking alcohol among husband were considered the main effects by women

participants of 8 groups each. In 6 villages participants considered greater family responsibility as a result of husband's drinking habit. In 4 villages women thought it adversely affect the children while in 2 groups participants reported that women suffer from mental tension/imbalance due to it.

In 10 groups the participants felt domination of in-laws result in serious tension and ill within the family while in 8 groups each they thought women suffer from mental tension; and, it lowers their social status. In 2 villages women thought excessive domination of in-laws lead to even suicide.

Women's Status Within Family

Women's status within family as indicated by their share in decision making with regard to family matters shows that : (i) the women are not totally ignored; but (ii) the final decision is taken by male members even if the family is 'female headed.' Women share in the process of decision making was about 45 per cent in case of 'female head' and 29 per cent in case of 'male headed' families. The status of women was reported slightly better in the families of large farmers as their share in decision making was about 34 per cent as against in the families of small farmers (30 per cent), marginal farmers (30 per cent) and wage labour (29 per cent).

Though the proportion of total income contributed by women in their families was higher in 'female headed' families (20.9 per cent) than in the 'male headed' families (13.1 per cent) yet it cannot be taken as a substantial contribution. This suggests the income level of women was considerably low.

As far as the overall status of women in their families is concerned they are placed at a lower position. On the 5 point scale they were placed at an average of 2.28

in the female headed and at 1.45 in the male headed families. Their status was significantly lower in the economically poor families (1.5 in the scale) than in the families of larger farmers (2.38). Their economic conditions were poor. On the 5 point scale they were placed at 2.28 in the female headed and at 1.44 in the male headed families. An average of 1.62 on the 5 point scale was recorded for those belonging to the economically poor families of wage labour, marginal and small farmers as compared to those belonging to the families of large farmers' (2.10).

Problems

(a) Agriculture Related

A number of agriculture related problems that the participants and their families were facing were mentioned during the course of discussions. Among the major problems were :

In all the 28 villages the participants in group discussions mentioned higher prices of inputs as well as adulterated fertilizers, seeds and pesticides in the market; in 20 villages high cost of irrigation and lack of cheaper alternative sources; low and unremunerative return of produce; the participants in 13 villages pointed out that due to poor economic condition timely procurement of inputs and implements was not possible which adversely affect their crops; and in 6 villages they mentioned small and scattered landholdings were not giving them adequate quantity of produce.

(b) Credit Related

While discussing access to credit the participants pointed out a number of serious problems that their families were facing. Main among them were:

In 25 villages women complained of the malpractices prevailing in banks. The participants informed that the subsidy amount given on loan to poor by the government was generally taken by bank officials as consideration money with the result the beneficiaries receive only the loan part of the assistance. In 18 villages the participants criticized the long and cumbersome procedure followed by banks in sanctioning loan. In 16 villages women complained that they do not get loan from banks at time of need while in 10 villages they maintained that due to illiteracy and ignorance they were being exploited by banks.

Ability to Solve Problems

A total of 9 women who participated in FGDs in 5 villages namely Dulhanpur, Bhagipur, Utras, Dohri and Sarsikham, were associated with self-help groups. In 23 villages either there were no such groups or none of the participants were associated with them.

About one-third (34.64 per cent) of the participants reported that they solve their problems themselves. To get their problems solved about one-fourth of the participants (24.47 per cent) can visit panchayat members alone; 9.6 per cent can visit government officials; 4.64 per cent can visit to the Bank and 33.39 per cent to the Post Office. Thus, a larger proportion of women who participated in FGD's maintain that to solve their problems 51.96 per cent of them visit the panchayat members, 80.36 per cent to government officials, 91.07 per cent to the Bank and 45.00 per cent to post office accompanied by their husband or other male member of the family.

A majority of the participants 85.56 per cent reported that they interact without fear with the school teacher while about half of the participants fearlessly interact with

politicians (57.52 per cent), agricultural officials (53.10 per cent), landlord (52.88 per cent), irrigation officials (51.67 per cent) and other government officials (45.71 per cent). In comparison, a small proportion of them (22.52 per cent) were able to talk to police officials fearlessly.

Considering the social structure and value system in the rural society and a higher rate of illiteracy we may find the above responses with regard to ability among women to interact with different people/officials quite satisfactory.

Suggestions by groups towards Improvement in Quality of Life:

Among the suggestions that the participants of the groups gave, the main were as under:

1. The schools for imparting education at primary, secondary and higher level and for girls should be opened in or near the village (25 villages).
2. Adequate link road and transport facility should be provided (17 villages).
3. Primary Health Centre should be established in or near the village (16 villages).
4. Development of cottage and small-scale industries to provide employment opportunities to males and females both (15 villages).
5. Community latrines for women and subsidy for constructing it inside houses should be given by the government (11 villages).
6. Adequate and cheap irrigation facility be provided by installing public tube-well (8 villages).
7. Electricity should be provided in the houses (8 villages).
8. Arrangements be made for providing safe drinking water by installing handpumps (7 villages).
9. Water logging problem should be solved on priority basis (6 villages).

It is evident that the groups were primarily concerned with lack of infrastructure facilities. They were aware that without them the quality of life cannot improve.

Related to the quality of life was also the question of their existing agricultural practices/problems and what do they want to improve their conditions. The discussions over this aspect of their economic conditions yielded the following:

1. Lower quality seeds and fertilizers are bought at higher prices. The cooperative societies should provide these inputs, preferably on short-term credit (24 villages).
2. Canal does exist but it is highly damaged due to which water is not available in required quantity. It requires adequate management for maintenance (21 villages).
3. Use of outdated agricultural implements. For purchasing modern and improved variety of implements credit on concessional rate of interest should be provided to farmers (15 villages).
4. Old agricultural practices resulting in high cost and low yield. Training should be imparted to farmers at village level in using new techniques by the agriculture department (11 villages).
5. Sodic (Usar) land. To make the land productive farmers need assistance – monetary as well as technical (11 villages).
6. Low return of agricultural produce. The government should fix minimum price keeping in view the real cost of agricultural production borne by farmers (10 villages).
7. Serious problem of water logging in agricultural land. So far the irrigation department has not paid serious attention to this problem. Proper drainage must be developed to save farmers from continuing loss (12 villages).

Thus, the problems the farmers were facing in relation to agriculture were : (a) non-availability of good quality seeds and fertilizers at reasonable prices the groups

wanted the same to be made available to the farmers by the cooperative societies on short-term credit; (b) the minors are not adequately maintained and managed; (c) the farmers need training in use of improved and latest techniques in agriculture; (d) for switching over to the use of improved variety of implements they expressed the need of credit on concessional rate of interest so that they can buy the modern tools and implements; (e) for making the sodic land productive the farmers need monetary as well as technical assistance; (f) they complained of low return of their produce, and, therefore, desired the prices should be fixed keeping in view the real cost of agricultural production; and, (g) the serious problem of water logging was adversely affecting the rural population. It affected their area under crop and the quality of crop. It is posing serious health hazards and malaria and diarrhoea are very common ailments among the people in such villages.

Observations of Discussants

At the end of the discussions by groups of women in the villages the discussants (Investigators) also recorded their own observations with regard to the conditions of the village and or the needs of the people, some of their significant observations are given as under:

1. The discussants observed in 21 out of 28 villages that the people were suffering from a number of ailments and there is need of Primary Health Centre or sub-centre in the villages.
2. To remove illiteracy the need of primary schools for boys and intermediate level schools for girls was expressed for 19 villages.
3. The need for making available agricultural implements, seeds, fertilizers and pesticides at reasonable rates was recorded for 18 villages.

4. In 16 villages need for proper mode of transport and repairs of roads was expressed.
5. In 15 villages it was suggested that the farmers require information/knowledge about economical use of HYV seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and water which may be provided by the Departments of Agriculture and Irrigation.
6. In 12 villages the Discussants suggested that subsidy on Diesel for pumpsets be given to farmers in the villages which do not get canal water.
7. The shortage of power supply was seriously felt in 11 villages.
8. In 10 villages supply of canal water for irrigation was considered highly inadequate and, therefore, adequate and timely supply was stressed.
9. In 10 villages problem of water logging needed to be solved at the earliest.
10. People in 9 villages had no access to the Rural Bank because of long distance and, therefore, the discussants suggested a branch within an area of 4-5 villages.
11. To solve certain social problems such as casteism, illiteracy, particularly among women, *purdah* system, low status of women in the family, alcoholism, etc. social awareness need to be created among people. This may be done through NGOs, Gram Panchayats, Government employees working in villages and the educated people. Lack of social awareness was particularly observed in 9 villages.
12. In 9 villages the water courses were found in seriously damaged conditions resulting in obstruction in water supply from canal. The discussants, therefore, expressed an urgent need of repairing and cleaning of the water courses.

6. STAKEHOLDERS MEETING

December 06, 2000

Village Dohri, District Pratapgarh

Farmers' Group About 80 farmers, 15 females from farmers' families, 20 Irrigation Officials and 3 representatives of NGOs, GIDS representative and World Bank Consultant attended.

Problems Pointed Out

1. Irrigation

- (a) Since the requirement of water for agriculture was assessed a long time back. A fresh assessment of the existing capacity and the capacity required is to be made. Such an exercise is necessary to make the system fully useful.
- (b) Inadequate number of outlets due to which the farmers damage the canal by cutting it. This also affects flow of water upto the tail end of the minor.
- (c) Dependence on tubewells and pump sets is increasing which incur high running cost.
- (d) No roaster system for canal water. Neither the farmers have knowledge about such a system.
- (e) Untimely and insufficient supply of water, e.g. canal water for sowing of wheat crop was needed during November 15 and 30. During the period the water was available only for two to three days. And, today, i.e. 6th December the water in canal was found, because of stakeholders meeting, the farmers alleged.
- (f) Lack of maintenance of canals was seriously affecting flow of water.
- (g) The participants complained that Nagapur Rajwa was initially 22 feet wide which has been gradually reduced to about 8 feet in the tail area. Besides, maintenance was poor. The farmers in the tail area were, therefore, not getting sufficient canal water.
- (h) The gate in the Nagapur Dy. to regulate water has damaged which require urgent replacement as the farmers were not receiving water properly.

- (i) The command area was not being served by canals adequately. It should be small according to the capacity of the minor.
- (j) Rakha minor required remodeling if it has to be useful.

2. Health

- (a) Most of the women who attended the meeting complained about health problems and diseases which were common due to menace of mosquitoes. Breeding of mosquitoes was the result of water logging and over flow of canal water during rainy season.
- (b) There is no health sub-centre in the village and the PHC is located about 2 kms. in Madanpur village.
- (c) The quality of drinking water is not good resulting in waterborne diseases.
- (d) Highly inadequate drainage system due to which water logging is a very serious problem.

3. Training of Farmers

- (a) Lack of training programmes for farmers. Farmers need the knowledge of proper use of water for different crops; the use of inputs such as high yielding varieties of seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, and insecticides, etc. Besides, they have to be provided information with regard to successful experiments conducted in other parts of the country in curtailing expenditure in the growth of healthy crops.
- (b) Some farmers complained that some farmers of this area including their village were to be given training in the use of latest technology in agriculture. Later, they came to know that the training programme was organized at Ooti. The NGO associated with the training programme selected persons from the urban area of the district, instead of the actual farmers from the villages.

4. **Roads and Culverts**

- (a) People felt a few more culverts on the canal were urgently needed as in their absence they had to cover a long distance to cross it.
- (b) Service roads along Nagapur distributory and Jogipur minor were necessary to facilitate commuting of the people.

STAKEHOLDERS MEETING

December 06, 2000

Village **Durgapur**, District **Sultanpur**

Farmers' Group About 32 farmers, 10 females from farmers' families, 15 Irrigation Officials and 1 representative of NGO, GIDS representative and World Bank Consultant attended.

Problems Pointed Out

1. **Irrigation**

- (a) Farmers complained that the original width of the Durgapur canal has narrowed down significantly. Besides, its cleaning is urgently required to smooth the flow of water.
- (b) Serious problem of seepage in the Durgapur canal due to which about 100 feet wide cultivable land on both sides is badly affected.
- (c) In the absence of a culvert on the canal people have cover a considerably long distance to cross the canal.
- (d) The farmers informed that the soil as well as climate was good for sunflower crop. But it need more as well as regular supply of canal water, which is not adequately available and the water through hired diesel pumps is very costly.

2. **Health**

- (a) Water logging was mentioned as one of the most serious problems of the village.
- (b) Drinking water unsafe for health.
- (c) Due to water logging and unsafe drinking water malaria and ailments of the stomach were very common in the area. People had to spend considerable amount of medical treatment.

3. Marketing

- (a) Marketing of agricultural produce has serious problems as the government's procurement centres were not purchasing from the farmers in this area.
- (b) The farmers were forced to sell their produce to the dealers at very low rates. They complained that in the absence of procurement centres they had to sell wheat @ Rs.5/- per kilo and paddy between Rs.2/- to Rs.3/- per kilo. Such rates do not give them adequate return.

4. Agricultural Inputs

Some farmers complained that they were not getting the required quantity of seeds from the government seed store, due to short supply. They have to buy about 50% of their requirement from the private dealers at higher rates.

STAKEHOLDERS MEETING

December 07, 2000

Vikas Bhawan, District Pratapgarh

Banker's and Public Representatives, Block Pramukhs, NGOs and Officials of
Irrigation Department

Participated

Bankers' Representatives	Nil
NGOs	1
Block Pramukhs	Nil
Public Representative	1
Assistant Development Officer	1
Irrigation Department Officials	4
GIDS Representative & WB Consultants	2
Total	9

Problems Pointed Out

1. The farmers were not receiving canal water in time.
The canal has narrowed down due to accumulation of soil.
The canal overflows adversely affecting the crops on both sides.
Due to overflow of canal the people face the problem of water logging in the area.
2. The Government Tubewells in the four villages, namely, Haksara, Bhedona, Hardoi and Narayanpur were working satisfactorily. Due to untimely supply of canal water people were irrigating their crops through tubewells, despite being costlier.

STAKEHOLDERS MEETING

December 08, 2000

Vikas Bhawan, District Pratapgarh

Meeting with 23 District Officials including District Magistrate, Chief Development Officer and Others from different departments.

Problems Pointed Out

1. Irrigation

- (a) Lack of maintenance of canals. Their cleaning was urgently required.
- (b) Out of a total of 139 Government Tubewells 94 were totally abandoned and 20 were facing regular breakdowns. Thus, only 25 were in working condition in the district.
- (c) In case of breakdown of a Tubewell its repair takes a long time, usually about a month.
- (d) Every Tubewell is operated by a person residing in the same village. The operators do not get any technical training due to which he cannot repair even minor faults.
- (e) About 450 cusecs water is required in the canal but at the Head only 250 cusecs water is available. This shortage is adversely affecting the cropping pattern as well as the cropping intensity.
- (f) Regular monitoring of the conditions of canals and tubewells is essential to enhance irrigation capacity.

2. Cropping Pattern

- (a) The farmers were taking only wheat and paddy as Rabi and Kharif crops. There can be more profitable crops such as sugarcane, vegetables and pulses. The present practice is due to (a) shortage of canal water for irrigation and (b) lack of training facilities for farmers.

3. Marketing

- (a) Marketing of produce was considered as one of serious problems of farmers as they were not getting adequate return.
- (b) Due to shortage of funds the procurement centres of the government were not in a position to purchase the entire produce. In the market they have to sell at a very low price.

4. Inputs

- (a) The problem of inferior quality insecticides, pesticides and fertilizers being sold by traders was also discussed. It was told that whenever such a complaint was received the district administration had taken serious action against the dealer.
- (b) The short supply of seeds to farmers by the Government stores was also mentioned by the participants.

5. Fisheries

In the absence of cemented ponds and good quality Finger Lings the production of fish in the district was between 20 and 25 quintal per hectare. If good quality Finger Lings and proper environment is provided the production can increase to between 45 and 50 quintal per hectare.

In order to improve the activity persons engaged in it should be provided financial assistance with some part as subsidy.

6. Health

- (a) People in rural areas of the district were depending on groundwater for drinking, either through tubewells or open wells. In certain areas, the quality of water is not good. In general, the water is saline in the district and has also been higher fluoride and iron content.

- (b) Due to serious problem of water logging during rainy season and overflow of canal the health problems were common. The menace of mosquitoes was serious. The situation further became serious due to consumption of unsafe drinking water.
- (c) The diseases most common included syndromic, i.e. combination of several symptoms of different diseases treatment of which is costly and the poor peasants suffering from such ailment find it difficult to meet the cost of its treatment. Other diseases common in the district were Malaria, Typhoid, Gastroenteritis, etc.

7. Amla Based Industry

- (a) The district Pratapgarh and its surrounding areas form the Amla belt. The district produces approximately 50 per cent of total production of Amla in the country. Thus, it is the main crop of Pratapgarh, which has potential for economic development. As this is used in a number of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines and also in making *Murabba*, an item useful for health. The officials emphasized the importance and profitability of Amla based industry in the district, which will generate employment as well as income of people growing it.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Four stakeholders meetings were organized by the Irrigation officials of the district – 3 in district Pratapgarh and 1 in district Sultanpur. The two meetings with farmers – 1 at Pratapgarh and the other at Sultanpur had 112 farmers and 25 women belonging to the farmers' families among the participants. Besides, representatives of NGOs and officials of the Irrigation Department at the district also attended. One meeting of Banker's, Public and NGO representatives was organized. Lastly, a well

represented meeting of officials of different departments at district level was organized which was also attended by the District Magistrate and the Chief Development Officer.

Some of most serious problems discussed in the meetings included:

Irrigation

1. Inadequate and untimely supply of canal water due to which farmers were unable to cultivate cash-crops such as sugarcane, sunflower, vegetables, etc.
2. No roaster system for canal water
3. Inadequate number of outlet forces the farmers to cut the canal resulting in obstruction in flow of water and its wastage.
4. Highly neglected condition of canals which has either reduced the width of the canals considerably or has made them incapable for providing adequate quantity of water or cause overflow of water and water logging.
5. The command area were unrealistic and beyond the capacity of canals/outlets.
6. Seepage in canal affecting cultivable land.
7. Water logging due to lack of drainage was mentioned as one of the most serious problems in the villages.
8. Due to inadequate and untimely supply of canal water farmers were forced to irrigate their crops through tubewells, despite being costlier.
9. Most of the Public Tubewells were unserviceable. It was informed by the officials that out of a total of 139 Public Tubewells 94 were totally abandoned and 20 were facing regular breakdowns. Thus, only 25 were in working condition. The farmers were, therefore, depending on private Tubewells/Pumpsets. Their hiring charges are significantly higher than charges of the Public Tubewells.

Health

1. People in rural areas of the district were depending on ground water for drinking purpose. It is generally saline and has also high fluoride and iron contents.

2. Due to serious problem of water logging, overflow of canals during rainy season and consumption of unsafe drinking water the health problems were common. The women participants were more concerned with their health problems.
3. The diseases most common included syndromic, i.e. combination of symptoms of different diseases, malaria, typhoid, gastroenteritis, etc.

Marketing

1. Since the procurement centres were not purchasing a sizeable portion of produce, the farmers were forced to sell their produce in the local market at a very cheap rate. Thus, they were unable to get adequate return.

Roads and Culverts

1. Lack of road along canals and adequate number of culverts has made commuting of people of the area difficult.

Training of Farmers

1. Due to lack of training/information generally the farmers lack adequate knowledge about the proper use of water and other inputs such as High Yielding Varieties of seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and insecticides, etc.
2. Due to lack of training/information they were not switching over to more profitable crops.

1. From the discussions we find that the farmers particularly the marginal and small, were facing serious problems in irrigation of their crops. The segment of marginal farmers is very high. In district Pratapgarh the size of 87.3 per cent and in district Sultanpur 86.80 per cent of land holdings was below 1 hectare, including 66.47 per cent and 68.66 per cent below 0.5 hectare respectively. Out of the net area sown 35.93 per cent was irrigated through canals in district Pratapgarh and 23.90 per cent in district Sultanpur during 1996-97. Thus, a majority of the farmers depend on private tubewells, which is a costly arrangement.
2. Water logging due to lack of drainage system and use of unsafe drinking water caused a number of diseases such as, syndromic, malaria, typhoid and gastroenteritis was common among the rural population. Adequate drainage system is, therefore, urgently needed in villages.
3. Marketing of agricultural produce has serious problems. The farmers were forced to sell their produce in the market at a very low price in the absence of purchase by the government procurement centres. The procurement centres have to be made useful, if the interest of farmers is considered important.
4. Training/knowledge about proper use of water and other inputs to farmers is needed in order to reduce their expenditure and increase earnings from crops.

**7. PROFILE OF SELECTED VILLAGES
(GRAM SABHA AREA, I.E. MAIN VILLAGE & HAMLETS)**

Block/Village	Minor	No. of Hamlets	Distance from Block H.Q. (Km.)	Distance from District H.Q. (Km.)	Geographical Area (Ha.)	LAND CLASSIFICATION (IN HA.)						
						Cultivated area	Uncultivated area	Total Irrigated area	Irrigated by Canal	Irrigated by Tube-wells	Irrigated by Pond/River/Lakes	Area not irrigated
Table No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
BHADAR												
1. Dulhinpur	Trishundi	2	12	19	74.847	53.330	13.330	19.730	5.330	14.400	--	33.600
2. Bhagipur	-do-	3	15	20	172.000	110.000	32.000	80.000	32.000	48.000	--	30.000
3. Trishundi	-do-	9	12	19	628.000	494.660	48.535	421.564	2.500	250.283	--	73.102
BHADAIYAN												
4. Gyanipur	Gyanipur	4	18	21	273.180	174.000	99.180	148.000	--	134.883	13.117	26.000
5. Jurapatti	-do-	--	23	25	43.169	34.000	2.162	22.000	--	33.000	1.000	12.000
6. Daudpatti	-do-	4	25	27	116.550	89.742	5.903	79.245	--	78.789	0.456	10.497
MANGRAURA												
7. Katari	Seruli	8	6	20	232.000	186.262	12.693	173.262	74.921	96.215	2.126	--
8. Seruli	-do-	9	6	21	633.000	352.160	8.933	298.713	106.670	187.864	4.179	53.447
9. Isipur	-do-	--	6	21	67.188	47.200	5.815	29.250	--	29.250	--	17.950
10. Sersideeh	Sersideeh	4	14	18	234.408	191.311	0.931	177.711	134.385	40.853	2.553	--
11. Sersikham	-do-	8	15	19	488.372	316.140	71.489	231.715	60.105	171.610	--	84.425
12. Uttras	-do-	11	21	23	409.000	293.621	21.672	280.408	72.685	202.798	5.321	13.213
13. Dohri	Rojapur	3	15	20	141.000	90.200	11.000	80.000	59.000	20.000	1.000	10.200
14. Kandhi Madhupur	-do-	16	10	13	793.000	550.000	150.000	450.000	200.000	240.000	10.000	100.000
15. Meeranpur	-do-	--	10	12	115.853	65.250	2.830	45.200	--	45.200	--	20.050
16. Atarsan	Gyanipur	13	7	25	991.000	687.000	98.876	590.826	519.167	68.783	2.876	96.114
17. Dharmapur	Seruli	--	11	18	91.676	85.672	2.322	80.000	47.325	32.675	--	5.672
PATTI												
18. Umarpur	Umarpur	3	7	19	119.648	43.340	37.929	43.340	14.239	29.101	--	37.929
19. Pandri Mustaga	-do-	3	7	19	109.000	53.620	18.000	35.620	5.000	30.620	--	18.000
20. Gajaria	Tail Command	2	13	28	154.872	113.712	7.360	109.314	--	104.632	4.682	4.398
21. Rasolah	-do-	--	10	35	254.000	208.000	13.000	160.000	--	158.000	2.000	48.000
22. Barari	-do-	--	11	36	71.000	46.947	1.376	46.899	--	45.572	1.327	0.048
SHIVGARH												
23. Serkhelapur	Chopai	5	15	25	265.164	165.024	21.499	107.493	56.886	50.607	--	57.531
24. Serai Bhawani	-do-	2	15	20	78.139	64.591	4.174	31.781	1.471	30.310	--	32.810
25. Chopai	-do-	7	8	30	255.000	187.754	9.473	154.792	--	149.896	4.896	32.962
26. Pure Bedva	Salora	--	9	23	15.241	10.132	2.109	9.122	8.044	9.122	--	1.801
27. Pure Lokmanpur	-do-	--	14	28	22.928	15.686	1.875	13.724	4.752	10.934	--	1.962
28. Sanga Patti	-do-	--	14	28	48.705	34.000	4.000	25.385	6.385	19.000	--	8.615

Block/Village	Minor	LAND CLASSIFICATION (IN HA.)									
		Area affected by sodicity	Area affecting by water logging	Rocky area	Grazing area	Village common land	Panchayat Land	Forest Land	Area under Orchard	Area under Horticulture	Area under Habitation
Table No.	1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
BHADAR											
1. Dulhinpur	Trishundi	2.130	--	--	2.130	--	0.130	--	1.130	--	1.660
2. Bhagipur	-do-	6.000	9.000	--	1.000	2.000	4.000	1.000	5.000	--	2.000
3. Trishundi	-do-	42.933	3.267	2.335	18.541	15.467	20.200	13.864	--	--	16.733
BHADAIYAN											
4. Gyanipur	Gyanipur	2.245	15.508	2.812	--	32.522	--	1.290	34.491	--	10.312
5. Jurapatti	-do-	0.138	--	--	--	2.485	--	0.558	--	--	2.873
6. Daudpatti	-do-	1.456	0.258	--	--	0.859	1.427	--	3.272	--	4.879
MANGRAURA											
7. Katari	Seruli	8.482	2.186	--	--	4.907	--	--	5.221	--	8.872
8. Seruli	-do-	--	12.921	--	--	14.066	--	--	41.287	--	40.613
9. Isipur	-do-	0.069	0.256	0.151	--	3.736	--	--	5.339	--	2.465
10. Sersideeh	Sersideeh	5.643	5.220	5.662	0.979	8.475	2.607	--	3.786	--	9.477
11. Sersikham	-do-	5.837	25.368	--	0.936	0.192	--	0.153	10.288	--	17.008
12. Uttras	-do-	4.087	21.271	--	--	3.875	2.721	1.621	6.793	--	21.352
13. Dohri	Rojapur	4.302	6.500	2.000	--	4.600	0.063	0.063	15.302	--	5.846
14. Kandhi Madhupur	-do-	12.000	5.000	15.000	4.000	8.000	2.000	10.000	20.000	--	6.000
15. Meeranpur	-do-	--	1.020	1.812	--	0.893	--	0.397	15.280	--	7.753
16. Atarsan	Gyanipur	40.678	315.075	--	--	36.900	3.875	15.231	--	--	35.782
17. Dharmapur	Seruli	0.690	1.171	--	--	5.143	--	--	--	--	3.223
PATTI											
18. Umarpur	Umarpur	0.945	--	--	0.801	6.648	12.006	--	2.025	--	3.948
19. Pandri Mustaq	-do-	0.480	2.130	--	2.130	2.660	--	1.133	--	--	3.000
20. Gajaria	Tail Command	2.468	1.627	3.265	--	18.975	0.536	--	21.427	--	7.762
21. Rasolah	-do-	7.000	6.500	6.500	--	3.000	--	0.250	23.000	--	11.000
22. Barari	-do-	0.038	4.800	0.563	--	13.066	0.043	1.106	--	--	3.013
SHIVGARH											
23. Serkhelapur	Chopai	--	3.046	0.866	--	19.160	--	--	49.532	--	14.373
24. Serai Bhawani	-do-	0.320	0.865	0.044	--	4.106	0.131	--	--	--	2.130
25. Chopai	-do-	5.758	1.335	1.212	--	1.421	2.273	3.129	17.654	0.217	12.875
26. Pure Bedva	Salora	1.307	0.802	--	--	2.036	x	x	1.151	x	0.664
27. Pure Lokmanpur	-do-	5.375	0.233	--	--	--	2.602	--	0.372	--	2.990
28. Sanga Patti	-do-	2.851	0.213	0.936	1.725	2.345	1.775	0.934	1.450	--	1.541

Block/Village	Minor	POPULATION			DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD BY RELIGION					
		Total Population	Male	Female	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	Average Family Size
Table No.	1	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
<u>BHADAR</u>										
1. Dulhinpur	Trishundi	750	390	360	90	--	--	--	--	8.33
2. Bhagipur	-do-	881	450	431	75	8	--	--	--	10.61
3. Trishundi	-do-	2605	1339	1266	360	60	--	--	--	5.92
<u>BHADAIYAN</u>										
4. Gyanipur	Gyanipur	2159	1109	1050	201	160	--	--	--	5.96
5. Jurapatti	-do-	871	466	405	80	32	--	--	--	7.78
6. Daudpatti	-do-	656	305	351	73	44	--	--	--	5.61
<u>MANGRAURA</u>										
7. Katari	Seruli	1011	503	508	141	24	--	--	--	6.13
8. Seruli	-do-	2088	976	1112	167	169	--	--	--	6.21
9. Isipur	-do-	448	226	222	62	--	--	--	--	7.23
10. Sersideeh	Sersideeh	1100	522	578	176	20	--	--	--	5.61
11. Sersikham	-do-	1777	862	915	300	13	--	--	--	5.68
12. Utras	-do-	1461	701	760	328	5	--	--	--	6.83
13. Dohri	Rojapur	1278	658	620	154	20	--	--	--	7.34
14. Kandhi Madhupur	-do-	7302	3771	3531	988	214	--	--	--	6.07
15. Meeranpur	-do-	677	382	295	17	89	--	--	--	6.39
16. Atarsan	Gyanipur	5841	3243	2598	770	82	--	--	--	6.85
17. Dharmapur	Seruli	296	155	141	17	36	--	--	--	5.58
<u>PATTI</u>										
18. Umarpur	Umarpur	528	257	271	50	13	--	--	--	8.38
19. Pandri Mustaga	-do-	758	343	413	80	--	--	--	--	9.45
20. Gajaria	Tail Command	1252	596	656	157	28	--	--	--	6.77
21. Rasolah	-do-	933	455	482	154	5	--	--	--	5.87
22. Barani	-do-	484	238	246	61	--	--	--	--	7.93
<u>SHIVGARH</u>										
23. Serkhelapur	Chopai	3250	1860	1390	274	126	--	--	--	8.13
24. Serai Bhawani	-do-	593	341	252	65	1	--	--	--	8.98
25. Chopai	-do-	1547	805	742	248	7	--	--	--	6.07
26. Pure Bedva	Salora	181	130	51	22	--	--	--	--	8.23
27. Pure Lokmanpur	-do-	132	68	64	18	--	--	--	--	7.33
28. Sanga Patti	-do-	512	197	201	56	--	--	--	--	9.14

Block/Village	Minor	DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY LITERACY													
		Total Literate	Male	Female	Total Illiterate	Male	Female	Primary	Secondary	Graduate	Post-Graduate	Lawyers	Doctors	Engineers	Vocational Training
Table No.	1	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
<u>BHADAR</u>															
1. Dulhinpur	Trishundi	195	153	42	555	237	318	125	40	22	8	--	--	--	--
2. Bhagipur	-do-	340	212	128	541	265	276	274	30	20	10	2	--	--	4
3. Trishundi	-do-	815	586	229	1790	753	1037	165	125	28	15	5	2	8	25
<u>BHADAIYAN</u>															
4. Gyanipur	Gyanipur	614	493	121	1544	616	929	583	25	4	2	1	--	--	--
5. Jurapatti	-do-	258	187	71	613	279	334	168	87	3	--	--	--	--	--
6. Daudpatti	-do-	155	127	28	501	178	323	109	39	5	2	--	--	--	--
<u>MANGRAURA</u>															
7. Katari	Seruli	846	428	418	165	75	90	791	45	8	2	--	2	--	--
8. Seruli	-do-	765	552	213	1323	424	899	498	187	45	23	3	2	2	7
9. Isipur	-do-	160	112	48	288	114	174	115	30	8	5	1	1	--	--
10. Sersideeh	Sersideeh	333	234	99	767	288	479	52	28	8	3	1	2	--	--
11. Sersikham	-do-	403	361	42	1374	501	873	374	22	5	1	--	--	--	1
12. Uttras	-do-	456	306	150	1005	395	610	206	178	18	8	2	--	--	--
13. Dohri	Rojapur	353	266	87	925	392	533	329	20	2	--	--	2	--	--
14. Kandhi Madhupur	-do-	2940	2101	839	4362	1670	2692	2496	343	33	15	20	2	3	28
15. Meeranpur	-do-	233	200	33	444	182	262	135	68	18	7	4	--	--	1
16. Atarsan	Gyanipur	1247	973	274	4594	1625	2324	210	100	37	28	5	2	8	25
17. Dharmapur	Seruli	77	59	18	219	96	123	40	32	3	2	--	--	--	--
<u>PATTI</u>															
18. Umarpur	Umarpur	211	133	78	317	124	193	175	27	9	--	--	--	--	--
19. Pandri Mustaq	-do-	382	200	182	374	180	194	316	60	5	--	1	--	--	--
20. Gajaria	Tail Command	453	326	127	799	270	529	182	218	32	18	3	--	--	7
21. Rasolah	-do-	533	306	227	404	149	255	305	193	23	11	1	--	--	2
22. Barari	-do-	162	114	48	322	124	198	65	78	12	3	2	--	--	2
<u>SHIVGARH</u>															
23. Serkhelapur	Chopai	1800	1100	700	1450	760	690	1224	500	50	20	4	--	--	2
24. Serai Bhawani	-do-	384	211	173	209	119	90	253	60	60	4	1	2	1	3
25. Chopai	-do-	1122	620	502	425	175	250	1072	30	20	--	--	--	--	--
26. Pure Bedva	Salora	150	130	20	31	--	31	115	12	5	10	1	1	4	2
27. Pure Lokmanpur	-do-	58	41	17	74	27	47	32	23	3	--	--	--	--	--
28. Sanga Patti	-do-	48	35	13	464	162	188	38	29	14	8	2	2	5	3

Block/Village	Minor	LANDLESS HOUSEHOLD									
		General Caste House-hold		Backward Household		SC Household		Muslim Household		Total	
		No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per cent
Table No.	1	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
<u>BHADAR</u>											
1. Dulhinpur	Trishundi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2. Bhagipur	-do-	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3. Trishundi	-do-	6	4.08	13	10.16	24	22.86	5	8.33	48	10.91
<u>BHADAIYAN</u>											
4. Gyanipur	Gyanipur	--	--	2	2.50	6	4.51	2	2.22	10	2.77
5. Jurapatti	-do-	--	--	16	26.23	2	28.57	9	28.12	27	20.11
6. Daudpatti	-do-	2	14.29	3	9.38	8	29.63	9	20.45	22	18.80
<u>MANGRAURA</u>											
7. Katari	Seruli	3	8.33	8	12.30	12	30.00	4	16.67	27	16.36
8. Seruli	-do-	--	--	10	14.71	13	41.94	2	1.18	25	7.44
9. Isipur	-do-	--	--	2	10.53	10	88.33	--	--	12	19.35
10. Sersideeh	Sersideeh	2	3.03	4	7.27	13	23.21	3	15.00	22	11.22
11. Sersikham	-do-	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12. Uttras	-do-	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13. Dohri	Rojapur	--	--	3	3.00	12	19.67	--	--	15	8.62
14. Kandhi Madhupur	-do-	--	--	--	--	4	0.75	--	--	4	0.33
15. Meeranpur	-do-	--	--	--	--	2	22.22	5	5.62	7	6.60
16. Atarsan	Gyanipur	15	5.23	18	8.18	130	49.43	15	18.29	178	20.82
17. Dharmapur	Seruli	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	8.33	3	5.66
<u>PATTI</u>											
18. Umarpur	Umarpur	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
19. Pandri Mustaga	-do-	--	--	--	--	1	3.03	--	--	1	1.25
20. Gajaria	Tail Command	4	5.89	6	6.74	--	--	6	21.43	16	8.65
21. Rasolah	-do-	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
22. Barari	-do-	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<u>SHIVGARH</u>											
23. Serkhelapur	Chopai	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
24. Serai Bhawani	-do-	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25. Chopai	-do-	--	--	--	--	30	40.00	--	--	30	11.76
26. Pure Bedva	Salora	--	--	2	40.00	--	--	--	--	2	9.09
27. Pure Lokmanpur	-do-	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
28. Sanga Patti	-do-	--	--	2	11.11	3	17.64	--	--	5	8.93

Block/Village	Minor	DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY MARGINAL FARMERS (HOUSEHOLD)									
		General Caste House-hold		Backward Household		SC Household		Muslim Household		Total	
		No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per cent
Table No.	1	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
<u>BHADAR</u>											
1. Dulhinpur	Trishundi	--	--	10	26.32	34	87.18	--	--	44	48.89
2. Bhagipur	-do-	4	21.05	10	45.45	18	52.94	6	75.00	38	45.79
3. Trishundi	-do-	39	26.53	48	37.50	46	43.81	16	26.67	149	33.86
<u>BHADAIYAN</u>											
4. Gyanipur	Gyanipur	40	58.82	70	87.50	125	93.98	72	80.00	307	85.04
5. Jurapatti	-do-	4	33.33	3	4.92	--	--	4	12.50	11	9.82
6. Daudpatti	-do-	4	28.57	7	21.87	8	26.63	8	18.18	57	48.72
<u>MANGRAURA</u>											
7. Katari	Seruli	25	69.44	45	69.23	26	65.00	18	75.00	114	69.10
8. Seruli	-do-	10	14.71	4	5.88	4	12.90	12	7.10	30	8.93
9. Isipur	-do-	13	41.94	8	42.10	2	16.67	--	--	23	37.10
10. Sersideeh	Sersideeh	25	37.88	27	49.09	21	37.50	7	35.00	80	40.82
11. Sersikham	-do-	2	6.66	150	88.75	95	94.06	12	92.31	259	82.75
12. Uttras	-do-	21	35.00	29	33.72	4	6.35	2	40.00	56	26.17
13. Dohri	Rojapur	--	--	77	77.00	38	62.29	18	90.00	133	76.43
14. Kandhi Madhupur	-do-	100	75.76	285	87.96	525	98.69	197	92.06	1107	92.10
15. Meeranpur	-do-	--	--	2	25.00	--	--	16	17.98	18	16.99
16. Atarsan	Gyanipur	126	43.90	109	49.55	81	30.80	13	15.85	329	38.62
17. Dharmapur	Seruli	--	--	2	18.18	--	--	13	36.11	15	28.30
<u>PATTI</u>											
18. Umarpur	Umarpur	15	68.18	12	92.31	15	100.00	8	61.54	50	79.51
19. Pandri Mustaq	-do-	1	50.00	40	88.88	32	96.96	--	--	73	91.25
20. Gajaria	Tail Command	13	19.12	17	19.10	--	--	3	10.71	33	17.84
21. Rasolah	-do-	23	35.38	8	21.05	9	17.65	--	--	40	25.16
22. Barari	-do-	17	43.59	4	40.00	--	--	--	--	21	34.42
<u>SHIVGARH</u>											
23. Serkhelapur	Chopai	100	84.03	60	85.71	80	94.12	100	79.37	340	85.00
24. Serai Bhawani	-do-	6	33.33	9	75.00	35	100.00	--	--	50	75.76
25. Chopai	-do-	50	64.10	75	78.95	35	46.67	3	42.86	163	63.93
26. Pure Bedva	Salora	9	60.00	2	40.00	2	100.00	--	--	13	59.09
27. Pure Lokmanpur	-do-	2	11.11	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	11.11
28. Sanga Patti	-do-	11	52.38	9	50.00	7	41.18	--	--	27	48.22

Block/Village	Minor	DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY SMALL FARMERS (HOUSEHOLD)									
		General Caste House-hold		Backward Household		SC Household		Muslim Household		Total	
		No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per cent
Table No.	1	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
<u>BHADAR</u>											
1. Dulhinpur	Trishundi	12	92.31	26	68.42	5	12.82	--	--	43	47.78
2. Bhagipur	-do-	10	52.63	10	45.45	15	44.12	2	25.00	37	44.58
3. Trishundi	-do-	77	52.38	58	45.31	32	30.48	35	58.33	202	45.91
<u>BHADAIYAN</u>											
4. Gyanipur	Gyanipur	15	22.05	8	10.00	2	1.50	15	16.66	40	11.08
5. Jurapatti	-do-	8	66.67	42	68.85	5	71.43	19	59.38	74	66.07
6. Daudpatti	-do-	6	42.85	20	62.50	11	40.74	24	54.55	31	26.50
<u>MANGRAURA</u>											
7. Katari	Seruli	6	16.67	9	13.85	2	5.00	2	8.33	19	11.51
8. Seruli	-do-	50	73.53	50	73.53	13	41.94	150	88.76	263	78.27
9. Isipur	-do-	15	48.38	7	36.84	--	--	--	--	22	35.48
10. Sersideeh	Sersideeh	28	42.42	18	32.72	22	39.29	9	45	76	38.78
11. Sersikham	-do-	20	66.67	15	8.88	6	5.94	1	7.69	42	13.42
12. Utras	-do-	32	53.33	44	51.16	59	93.65	3	60.00	138	64.49
13. Dohri	Rojapur	2	66.67	16	16.00	1	1.64	1	5.00	20	11.50
14. Kandhi Madhupur	-do-	20	15.15	36	11.11	3	0.56	10	4.67	69	5.74
15. Meeranpur	-do-	--	--	6	75.00	7	77.78	61	68.53	74	69.81
16. Atarsan	Gyanipur	108	37.63	72	32.73	40	15.21	47	57.31	267	31.34
17. Dharmapur	Seruli	--	--	3	27.27	6	100.00	14	38.39	23	43.39
<u>PATTI</u>											
18. Umarpur	Umarpur	4	18.18	1	7.69	--	--	5	38.46	10	15.87
19. Pandri Mustaq	-do-	1	50.00	5	11.11	--	--	--	--	6	7.50
20. Gajaria	Tail Command	49	72.05	63	70.87	--	--	19	67.86	131	70.81
21. Rasolah	-do-	34	52.31	28	73.69	42	82.35	5	100.00	108	68.55
22. Barari	-do-	19	48.72	6	60.00	12	100.00	--	--	37	60.66
<u>SHIVGARH</u>											
23. Serkhelapur	Chopai	15	12.61	10	14.29	5	5.88	20	15.87	50	12.50
24. Serai Bhawani	-do-	11	61.11	3	25.00	--	--	1	100.00	15	22.73
25. Chopai	-do-	28	35.90	20	21.05	10	13.33	4	57.14	62	24.31
26. Pure Bedva	Salora	5	33.33	1	20.00	--	--	--	--	6	27.27
27. Pure Lokmanpur	-do-	16	88.89	--	--	--	--	--	--	16	88.89
28. Sanga Patti	-do-	7	33.33	6	33.33	7	41.18	x	--	20	35.71

Block/Village	Minor	DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY LARGE FARMERS (HOUSEHOLD)									
		General Caste House-hold		Backward Household		SC Household		Muslim Household		Total	
		No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per cent
Table No.	1	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85
<u>BHADAR</u>											
1. Dulhinpur	Trishundi	1	7.69	2	5.26	--	--	--	--	3	3.33
2. Bhagipur	-do-	5	26.32	2	9.10	1	2.94	--	--	8	9.63
3. Trishundi	-do-	25	17.01	9	7.03	3	2.85	4	6.67	41	9.32
<u>BHADAIYAN</u>											
4. Gyanipur	Gyanipur	3	4.41	--	--	--	--	1	1.11	4	11.08
5. Jurapatti	-do-	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6. Daudpatti	-do-	2	14.29	2	6.25	--	--	3	6.82	7	5.98
<u>MANGRAURA</u>											
7. Katari	Seruli	2	5.56	3	4.62	--	--	--	--	5	3.03
8. Seruli	-do-	8	11.76	4	5.88	1	3.22	5	2.56	18	5.36
9. Isipur	-do-	3	9.68	2	10.53	--	--	--	--	5	8.07
10. Sersideeh	Sersideeh	11	16.67	6	10.91	--	--	1	5.00	18	9.18
11. Sersikham	-do-	8	26.67	4	2.37	--	--	--	--	12	3.83
12. Uttras	-do-	7	11.67	13	15.12	--	--	--	--	20	--
13. Dohri	Rojapur	1	33.33	4	4.00	--	--	1	5.00	6	3.45
14. Kandhi Madhupur	-do-	12	9.09	3	0.93	--	--	7	3.27	22	1.83
15. Meeranpur	-do-	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	7.87	7	6.60
16. Atarsan	Gyanipur	38	13.24	21	9.55	12	4.56	7	8.54	78	9.15
17. Dharmapur	Seruli	--	--	6	54.55	--	--	6	16.67	12	22.64
<u>PATTI</u>											
18. Umarpur	Umarpur	3	13.64	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	4.76
19. Pandri Mustaq	-do-	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20. Gajaria	Tail Command	2	2.94	3	3.37	--	--	--	--	5	2.70
21. Rasolah	-do-	8	12.31	2	5.26	--	--	--	--	10	6.29
22. Barari	-do-	3	7.69	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	4.92
<u>SHIVGARH</u>											
23. Serkhelpur	Chopai	4	3.36	--	--	--	--	6	4.76	10	2.50
24. Serai Bhawani	-do-	1	5.56	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1.51
25. Chopai	-do-	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
26. Pure Bedva	Salora	1	6.67	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	4.55
27. Pure Lokmanpur	-do-	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
28. Sanga Patti	-do-	3	14.29	1	5.56	--	--	--	--	4	7.14

Block/Village	Minor	DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY TOTAL FARMERS (HOUSEHOLD)									
		General Caste House-hold		Backward Household		SC Household		Muslim Household		Total	
		No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per cent
Table No.	1	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95
<u>BHADAR</u>											
1. Dulhinpur	Trishundi	13	14.44	38	42.22	39	43.33	--	--	90	100.00
2. Bhagipur	-do-	19	22.89	22	26.51	34	40.96	8	9.64	83	100.00
3. Trishundi	-do-	147	33.41	128	29.09	105	23.86	60	13.64	440	100.00
<u>BHADAIYAN</u>											
4. Gyanipur	Gyanipur	68	18.33	80	22.16	133	36.84	90	24.93	361	100.00
5. Jurapatti	-do-	12	10.71	61	54.46	7	6.25	32	28.57	112	100.00
6. Daudpatti	-do-	14	11.97	32	27.35	27	23.08	44	37.60	117	100.00
<u>MANGRAURA</u>											
7. Katari	Seruli	36	21.82	65	39.39	40	24.24	24	14.55	165	100.00
8. Seruli	-do-	68	20.24	68	20.24	31	9.23	169	50.29	336	100.00
9. Isipur	-do-	31	50.00	19	30.65	12	19.35	--	--	62	100.00
10. Sersideeh	Sersideeh	66	33.61	55	28.06	56	28.51	20	10.20	196	100.00
11. Sersikham	-do-	30	9.58	169	53.99	101	32.27	13	4.15	313	100.00
12. Uttras	-do-	60	28.04	86	40.19	63	29.44	5	2.34	214	100.00
13. Dohri	Rojapur	3	1.72	100.00	57.47	61	35.06	20	11.49	174	100.00
14. Kandhi Madhupur	-do-	132	10.98	324	26.96	532	44.26	214	17.80	1202	100.00
15. Meeranpur	-do-	--	--	8	7.55	9	9.49	89	83.96	106	100.00
16. Atarsan	Gyanipur	287	33.69	220	25.82	263	30.87	82	9.62	852	100.00
17. Dharmapur	Seruli	--	--	11	20.65	6	11.32	36	67.92	53	100.00
<u>PATTI</u>											
18. Umarpur	Umarpur	22	34.92	13	20.63	15	23.81	13	20.63	63	100.00
19. Pandri Mustaga	-do-	2	2.50	45	56.25	33	41.25	--	--	80	100.00
20. Gajaria	Tail Command	68	36.76	89	48.11	--	--	28	15.14	185	100.00
21. Rasolah	-do-	65	40.88	38	23.90	51	32.08	5	3.14	159	100.00
22. Barari	-do-	39	63.93	10	16.39	12	19.68	--	--	61	100.00
<u>SHIVGARH</u>											
23. Serkhelpur	Chopai	119	29.75	70	17.50	85	21.25	126	31.50	400	100.00
24. Serai Bhawani	-do-	18	27.27	12	18.18	35	53.03	1	1.52	66	100.00
25. Chopai	-do-	78	30.59	95	37.25	75	29.41	7	2.75	255	100.00
26. Pure Bedva	Salora	15	68.18	5	22.73	2	9.09	--	--	22	100.00
27. Pure Lokmanpur	-do-	18	100.00	--	--	--	--	--	--	18	100.00
28. Sanga Patti	-do-	21	37.50	18	32.14	17	30.36	--	--	56	100.00

Block/Village	Minor	CATTLE POPULATION				CLASSIFICATION OF HOUSEHOLDS ON LAND HOLDINGS BASIS				
		No. of Cows	Buffaloes	Goat/ Sheep	Others	Total House-hold	Land-less House-holds	Marginal House-holds	Small Farm House-holds	Large Farm House-holds
Table No.	1	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104
<u>BHADAR</u>										
1. Dulhinpur	Trishundi	40	25	10	32	90	--	44	43	3
2. Bhagipur	-do-	40	50	22	27	83	--	38	37	8
3. Trishundi	-do-	288	357	165	78	440	48	149	202	41
<u>BHADAIYAN</u>										
4. Gyanipur	Gyanipur	74	108	305	80	361	10	307	40	4
5. Jurapatti	-do-	32	67	45	77	112	29	11	74	--
6. Daudpatti	-do-	32	48	78	93	117	22	57	31	7
<u>MANGRAURA</u>										
7. Katari	Seruli	29	204	140	76	165	27	114	19	5
8. Seruli	-do-	75	207	209	150	336	25	30	263	18
9. Isipur	-do-	22	28	18	12	62	12	23	22	5
10. Sersideeh	Sersideeh	55	50	50	75	196	22	80	76	18
11. Sersikham	-do-	150	80	45	55	313	--	259	42	12
12. Utras	-do-	150	200	100	177	214	--	56	138	20
13. Dohri	Rojapur	260	200	87	107	174	15	133	20	6
14. Kandhi Madhupur	-do-	209	178	48	189	1202	4	1108	69	21
15. Meeranpur	-do-	15	20	38	30	106	7	18	74	7
16. Atarsan	Gyanipur	254	817	159	210	852	178	329	267	78
17. Dharmapur	Seruli	15	40	35	3	53	3	15	23	12
<u>PATTI</u>										
18. Umarpur	Umarpur	31	21	13	38	63	--	50	10	3
19. Pandri Mustaga	-do-	42	33	53	70	80	1	73	6	--
20. Gajaria	Tail Command	65	207	48	95	185	16	33	131	5
21. Rasolah	-do-	48	103	38	145	159	--	40	109	10
22. Barari	-do-	20	22	--	15	61	--	21	37	3
<u>SHIVGARH</u>										
23. Serkhelapur	Chopai	139	240	60	160	400	--	350	40	10
24. Serai Bhawani	-do-	12	15	25	29	66	--	50	15	1
25. Chopai	-do-	15	40	60	87	255	30	95	6	--
26. Pure Bedva	Salora	8	10	5	20	22	2	8	10	2
27. Pure Lokmanpur	-do-	13	12	--	9	18	2	5	11	--
28. Sanga Patti	-do-	35	24	23	32	56	5	27	20	4

**DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY CLASS OF FARMERS, I.E.
LARGE/MARGINAL/SMALL FARMERS AND CASTES**

Block/Village	Minor	BACKWARD CASTES							
		Small Farmers		Marginal Farmers		Large Farmers		Total Number	Total Area (ha.)
		No.	Area (Ha.)	No.	Area (Ha.)	No.	Area (Ha.)		
Table No.	1	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112
<u>BHADAR</u>									
1. Dulhinpur	Trishundi	26	27	10	4	2	4.33	38	35.330
2. Bhagipur	-do-	10	12	10	9	2	6	22	27.000
3. Trishundi	-do-	58	87	48	26.4	9	32.22	115	145.620
<u>BHADAIYAN</u>									
4. Gyanipur	Gyanipur	8	9.00	70	41.00	--	--	78	50.000
5. Jurapatti	-do-	42	10.217	3	4.673	--	--	45	14.890
6. Daudpatti	-do-	20	9.459	7	10.266	2	5.897	29	25.622
<u>MANGRAURA</u>									
7. Katari	Seruli	9	13.50	42	29.25	6	16.20	57	58.950
8. Seruli	-do-	50	39.982	4	7.356	4	19.819	58	67.157
9. Isipur	-do-	7	8.85	8	4.00	2	4.735	17	17.585
10. Sersideeh	Sersideeh	18	24.30	27	14.85	6	16.50	41	55.650
11. Sersikham	-do-	15	13	150	146.940	4	9	169	168.940
12. Uttras	-do-	44	39.732	29	54.173	13	52.872	86	146.777
13. Dohri	Rojapur	16	26	77	12	4	10	97	48.000
14. Kandhi Madhupur	-do-	36	68	285	104	3	8	324	180.000
15. Meeranpur	-do-	6	4.237	2	3.754	--	--	8	7.991
16. Atarsan	Gyanipur	72	97.20	109	49.05	23	57.50	202	203.750
17. Dharmapur	Seruli	3	2.321	2	3.762	6	26.032	11	32.115
<u>PATTI</u>									
18. Umarpur	Umarpur	1	0.975	12	10.527	--	--	13	11.502
19. Pandri Mustaq	-do-	5	7.00	40	27.00	--	--	45	34.000
20. Gajaria	Tail Command	63	35.282	17	25.844	3	16.676	83	77.802
21. Rasolah	-do-	28	21	8	14	2	12	38	47.000
22. Barari	-do-	6	2.213	4	5.356	--	--	10	7.569
<u>SHIVGARH</u>									
23. Serkhelapur	Chopai	10	12	60	32	--	--	70	42.000
24. Serai Bhawani	-do-	3	5	9	8	--	--	12	13.000
25. Chopai	-do-	20	33.170	75	61.251	--	--	95	94.421
26. Pure Bedva	Salora	1	1.602	2	1.337	--	--	3	2.939
27. Pure Lokmanpur	-do-	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
28. Sanga Patti	-do-	7	9.450	9	2.520	1	2.750	17	14.720

Block/Village	Minor	SCHEDULED CASTES							
		Small Farmers		Marginal Farmers		Large Farmers		Total Number	Total Area (ha.)
		No.	Area (Ha.)	No.	Area (Ha.)	No.	Area (Ha.)		
Table No.	1	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
<u>BHADAR</u>									
1. Dulhinpur	Trishundi	5	6	34	10	--	--	39	16.000
2. Bhagipur	-do-	15	16	18	12	1	3	34	31.000
3. Trishundi	-do-	32	38.40	46	20.7	3	6.75	81	65.850
<u>BHADAIYAN</u>									
4. Gyanipur	Gyanipur	2	3.00	125	96.00	--	--	127	99.00
5. Jurapatti	-do-	5	1.121	--	--	--	--	5	1.121
6. Daudpatti	-do-	11	4.432	8	12.875	--	--	19	17.307
<u>MANGRAURA</u>									
7. Katari	Seruli	2	2.30	26	11.70	--	--	28	14.000
8. Seruli	-do-	13	9.787	4	6.922	1	3.213	18	19.922
9. Isipur	-do-	--	--	2	0.800	--	--	2	0.800
10. Sersideeh	Sersideeh	22	26.40	21	8.40	--	--	43	34.800
11. Sersikham	-do-	6	5.00	95	91.00	--	--	101	96.000
12. Uttras	-do-	59	44.628	4	6.278	--	--	63	50.906
13. Dohri	Rojapur	1	1.100	38	7.00	1	2.100	40	10.200
14. Kandhi Madhupur	-do-	3	5.00	526	130	--	--	529	135.000
15. Meeranpur	-do-	7	2.384	--	--	--	--	7	2.384
16. Atarsan	Gyanipur	40	48.00	81	28.350	1	2.20	133	78.550
17. Dharmapur	Seruli	6	4.573	--	--	--	--	6	4.573
<u>PATTI</u>									
18. Umarpur	Umarpur	--	--	15	8.352	--	--	15	8.352
19. Pandri Mustaq	-do-	--	--	32	17.00	--	--	32	17.000
20. Gajaria	Tail Command	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
21. Rasolah	-do-	42	25.00	9	15.00	--	--	51	40.000
22. Barari	-do-	12	3.273	--	--	--	--	12	3.273
<u>SHIVGARH</u>									
23. Serkhelapur	Chopai	5	7.000	80	45.00	--	--	85	52.000
24. Serai Bhawani	-do-	--	--	35	23.00	--	--	35	23.000
25. Chopai	-do-	10	17.101	35	15.171	--	--	45	32.272
26. Pure Bedva	Salora	--	--	2	0.400	--	--	2	0.400
27. Pure Lokmanpur	-do-	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
28. Sanga Patti	-do-	6	7.200	7	1.680	--	--	13	8.880

Block/Village	Minor	GENERAL CASTES AND MUSLIMS							
		Small Farmers		Marginal Farmers		Large Farmers		Total Number	Total Area (ha.)
		No.	Area (Ha.)	No.	Area (Ha.)	No.	Area (Ha.)		
Table No.	1	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128
<u>BHADAR</u>									
1. Dulhinpur	Trishundi	12	13	--	--	1	2.33	13	15.330
2. Bhagipur	-do-	12	18	10	5	5	29.00	27	52.000
3. Trishundi	-do-	77	115.5	39	25.350	25	62.34	141	203.19
<u>BHADAIYAN</u>									
4. Gyanipur	Gyanipur	30	31	112	83.00	4	9.00	146	123.00
5. Jurapatti	-do-	27	86.05	8	115.46	--	--	35	20.151
6. Daudpatti	-do-	30	13.496	12	17.434	5	21.786	47	52.716
<u>MANGRAURA</u>									
7. Katari	Seruli	8	13.00	36	29.190	9	71.122	53	113.312
8. Seruli	-do-	200	156.838	22	40.203	13	79.973	235	274.014
9. Isipur	-do-	15	21	13	7.280	3	6.350	31	34.630
10. Sersideeh	Sersideeh	28	40.60	25	16.250	11	30.25	64	87.100
11. Sersikham	-do-	21	19.200	14	12	8	20	43	511.200
12. Uttras	-do-	35	33.028	23	43.189	7	41.393	65	117.610
13. Dohri	Rojapur	2	3.000	--	--	--	--	2	3.000
14. Kandhi Madhupur	-do-	30	47	297	117.00	19	71	346	235.000
15. Meeranpur	-do-	61	17.025	16	23.784	7	16.896	84	57.705
16. Atarsan	Gyanipur	108	167.40	126	65.520	47	171.780	272	404.700
17. Dharmapur	Seruli	14	10.167	13	21.427	6	19.712	33	51.306
<u>PATTI</u>									
18. Umarpur	Umarpur	14	8.685	31	23.763	3	28.967	48	61.415
19. Pandri Mustaga	-do-	1	1.620	1	1	--	--	2	2.620
20. Gajaria	Tail Command	68	29.438	16	25.114	2	20.785	86	75.337
21. Rasolah	-do-	39	31	23	42	8	59	70	132.000
22. Barari	-do-	19	6.572	17	22.427	3	8.480	39	37.479
<u>SHIVGARH</u>									
23. Serkhelapur	Chopai	35	42.00	200	110.104	10	21.00	235	173.184
24. Serai Bhawani	-do-	12	22.765	6	6	1	4	19	32.765
25. Chopai	-do-	32	49.985	53	20.612	--	--	85	70.597
26. Pure Bedva	Salora	5	7.138	9	4.806	1	3.738	15	15.682
27. Pure Lokmanpur	-do-	11	13.790	5	3.771	--	--	16	17.561
28. Sanga Patti	-do-	7	9.80	11	3.03	3	9.330	21	22.160

Block/Village	Minor	TOTAL							
		Small Farmers		Marginal Farmers		Large Farmers		Total Number	Total Area (ha.)
		No.	Area (Ha.)	No.	Area (Ha.)	No.	Area (Ha.)		
Table No.	1	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136
BHADAR									
1. Dulhinpur	Trishundi	43	46	44	14	3	4.66	90	66.660
2. Bhagipur	-do-	37	46	38	26	8	38.00	83	110.000
3. Trishundi	-do-	167	240.90	133	72.450	37	101.310	337	414.660
BHADAIYAN									
4. Gyanipur	Gyanipur	40	43.000	307	220.00	4	9.00	351	272.000
5. Jurapatti	-do-	74	19.943	11	16.219	--	--	85	36.162
6. Daudpatti	-do-	61	27.387	27	40.575	7	27.683	95	95.645
MANGRAURA									
7. Katari	Seruli	19	28.800	104	70.140	15	87.332	138	186.262
8. Seruli	-do-	263	206.607	30	54.481	18	100.005	311	361.093
9. Isipur	-do-	22	29.850	23	12.08	5	11.085	50	53.015
10. Sersideeh	Sersideeh	68	91.30	73	39.50	17	46.75	158	177.550
11. Sersikham	-do-	42	37.200	259	249.94	12	29	313	316.140
12. Uttras	-do-	138	117.388	56	103.640	20	94.265	214	315.293
13. Dohri	Rojapur								
14. Kandhi Madhupur	-do-	69	120	1108	351	22	79	1199	550.000
15. Meeranpur	-do-	74	23.646	18	27.538	7	16.896	99	68.080
16. Atarsan	Gyanipur	220	312.600	316	142.920	71	231.48	607	687.000
17. Dharmapur	Seruli	23	17.061	15	25.189	12	45.744	50	87.994
PATTI									
18. Umarpur	Umarpur	15	9.660	58	42.642	3	28.967	76	81.269
19. Pandri Mustaga	-do-	6	8.62	73	45	--	--	79	53.62
20. Gajaria	Tail Command	131	64.720	33	50.958	5	37.461	169	153.139
21. Rasolah	-do-	109	77	40	71	10	71	159	219.000
22. Barari	-do-	37	12.058	21	27.783	3	8.480	61	48.321
SHIVGARH									
23. Serkhelpur	Chopai	50	61	340	187.164	10	21.00	390	269.164
24. Serai Bhawani	-do-	15	27.765	50	37	1	4	66	68.765
25. Chopai	-do-	62	100.256	163	97.034	--	--	225	197.290
26. Pure Bedva	Salora	6	6.543	13	8.740	1	3.738	20	19.021
27. Pure Lokmanpur	-do-	11	13.790	5	3.771	--	--	16	17.561
28. Sanga Patti	-do-	20	26.400	27	7.250	4	12.08	51	45.760

Block/Village	Minor	NO. OF LANDLESS HOUSEHOLDS & CASTES			
		S.C.	O.B.C.	General Caste	Total
Table No.	1	137	138	139	140
<u>BHADAR</u>					
1. Dulhinpur	Trishundi	--	--	--	--
2. Bhagipur	-do-	--	--	--	--
3. Trishundi	-do-	24	13	6	43
<u>BHADAIYAN</u>					
4. Gyanipur	Gyanipur	6	2	2	10
5. Jurapatti	-do-	2	16	9	27
6. Daudpatti	-do-	8	3	11	22
<u>MANGRAURA</u>					
7. Katari	Seruli	12	8	7	27
8. Seruli	-do-	13	10	2	25
9. Isipur	-do-	10	2	--	12
10. Sersideeh	Sersideeh	13	4	5	22
11. Sersikham	-do-	--	--	--	--
12. Uttras	-do-	--	--	--	--
13. Dohri	Rojapur	12	3	--	15
14. Kandhi Madhupur	-do-	4	--	--	4
15. Meeranpur	-do-	2	--	5	7
16. Atarsan	Gyanipur	130	18	30	178
17. Dharmapur	Seruli	--	--	3	3
<u>PATTI</u>					
18. Umarpur	Umarpur	--	--	--	--
19. Pandri Mustaga	-do-	1	--	--	1
20. Gajaria	Tail Command	--	6	10	16
21. Rasolah	-do-	--	--	--	--
22. Barari	-do-	--	--	--	--
<u>SHIVGARH</u>					
23. Serkhelapur	Chopai	--	--	--	--
24. Serai Bhawani	-do-	--	--	--	--
25. Chopai	-do-	30	--	--	30
26. Pure Bedva	Salora	--	2	--	2
27. Pure Lokmanpur	-do-	--	--	2	2
28. Sanga Patti	-do-	3	2	--	5

Block/Village	Minor	LAND USE PATTERN									
		Total Cultivated Area		Single Crop Area		Mono Crop Area		Barren Land		Sodicity/ Water Logged	
		Ha.	% age	Ha.	% age	Ha.	% age	Ha.	% age	Ha.	% age
Table No.	1	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150
BHADAR											
1. Dulhinpur	Trishundi	53.53	76.59	--	--	53.33	71.25	--	--	2.13	2.85
2. Bhagipur	-do-	110	63.95	15	8.72	95	55.23	--	--	15	8.72
3. Trishundi	-do-	494.66	78.77	75.94	12.09	418.72	66.68	--	--	46.2	7.36
BHADAIYAN											
4. Gyanipur	Gyanipur	174	63.69	24	8.78	132.247	48.41	--	--	17.753	6.49
5. Jurapatti	-do-	34	78.76	3.50	8.11	30.50	70.65	--	--	0.130	0.30
6. Daudpatti	-do-	89.742	77.00	4.397	3.77	85.345	73.22	--	--	1.714	1.47
MANGRAURA											
7. Katari	Seruli	186.262	80.29	48.885	21.07	137.377	59.21	1.251	0.54	10.668	4.60
8. Seruli	-do-	352.160	55.63	38.985	6.16	313.195	49.48	1.210	0.19	12.921	2.04
9. Isipur	-do-	47.200	70.25	13.175	19.61	34.025	50.64	--	--	0.325	0.48
10. Sersideeh	Sersideeh	191.31	81.62	26.67	11.38	177.37	75.67	--	--	5.643	2.40
11. Sersikham	-do-	316.140	64.73	25.00	5.12	291.140	59.61	2.479	0.51	31.205	6.39
12. Uttras	-do-	293.621	71.79	31.685	7.75	261.936	64.04	3.478	0.85	25.358	6.20
13. Dohri	Rojapur	90.200	63.97	20	14.18	70.200	49.79	2.00	1.42	14.502	10.29
14. Kandhi Madhupur	-do-	550.00	69.36	50	6.31	500.00	63.05	15.00	1.89	17	2.14
15. Meeranpur	-do-	62.250	56.32	8.736	7.54	56.514	48.78	1.812	1.56	1.020	0.88
16. Atarsan	Gyanipur	687.000	69.32	274.80	27.73	412.20	41.59	--	--	356.428	37.78
17. Dharmapur	Seruli	85.672	93.45	7.892	8.61	77.780	84.84	--	--	2.861	3.12
PATTI											
18. Umarpur	Umarpur	43.340	36.22	6.132	5.13	36.269	30.31	--	--	0.945	0.79
19. Pandri Mustaga	-do-	53.62	49.19	--	--	53.62	49.19	--	--	2.61	2.39
20. Gajaria	Tail Command	113.712	73.42	8.472	5.47	105.840	68.34	3.265	2.11	4.095	2.64
21. Rasolah	-do-	208.00	81.89	15.00	5.91	193.00	75.98	6.500	2.56	13.500	5.31
22. Barari	-do-	46.947	66.12	3.275	4.61	43.672	61.51	0.565	0.79	4.838	6.81
SHIVGARH											
23. Serkhelapur	Chopai	165.024	62.23	15.008	5.66	150.16	56.57	--	--	3.046	1.15
24. Serai Bhawani	-do-	64.591	82.66	40.00	51.19	24.591	31.47	0.044	0.56	0.897	1.15
25. Chopai	-do-	187.754	63.63	23.315	9.14	157.346	61.70	--	--	7.093	2.78
26. Pure Bedva	Salora	10.132	66.48	2.00	13.12	8.132	53.36	--	--	2.109	13.84
27. Pure Lokmanpur	-do-	15.686	68.41	1.892	8.25	13.794	60.16	--	--	5.375	23.44
28. Sanga Patti	-do-	34.00	69.81	5.00	10.27	29.00	59.54	--	--	3.064	6.29

Block/Village	Minor	LABOUR'S USE PATTERN					
		Agricultural Labours	Male	Female	Non-Agricultural Labours	Male	Female
Table No.	1	151	152	153	154	155	156
<u>BHADAR</u>							
1. Dulhinpur	Trishundi	390	210	180	25	25	--
2. Bhagipur	-do-	100	75	25	40	35	5
3. Trishundi	-do-	266	209	57	255	223	32
<u>BHADAIYAN</u>							
4. Gyanipur	Gyanipur	205	166	39	381	325	56
5. Jurapatti	-do-	187	156	31	109	105	4
6. Daudpatti	-do-	70	59	11	87	78	9
<u>MANGRAURA</u>							
7. Katari	Seruli	191	171	20	65	38	27
8. Seruli	-do-	315	237	78	276	241	35
9. Isipur	-do-	28	18	10	36	20	16
10. Sersideeh	Sersideeh	35	20	15	67	40	27
11. Sersikham	-do-	389	200	189	139	139	--
12. Uttras	-do-	215	178	37	208	195	13
13. Dohri	Rojapur	315	195	120	95	95	--
14. Kandhi Madhupur	-do-	500	275	225	150	150	--
15. Meeranpur	-do-	72	65	7	115	107	8
16. Atarsan	Gyanipur	1860	1300	460	1550	1200	350
17. Dharmapur	Seruli	67	56	11	89	81	8
<u>PATTI</u>							
18. Umarpur	Umarpur	100	60	40	35	20	15
19. Pandri Mustaga	-do-	100	60	40	25	25	--
20. Gajaria	Tail Command	179	141	38	212	185	27
21. Rasolah	-do-	183	146	37	179	166	13
22. Barari	-do-	75	63	12	57	49	18
<u>SHIVGARH</u>							
23. Serkhelapur	Chopai	297	214	83	289	252	37
24. Serai Bhawani	-do-	200	125	75	75	75	--
25. Chopai	-do-	70	55	15	50	35	15
26. Pure Bedva	Salora	13	10	3	15	12	3
27. Pure Lokmanpur	-do-	15	15	--	45	43	2
28. Sanga Patti	-do-	55	37	18	43	35	8

Block/Village	Minor	Destitute	Old Man	Women	Child	Handicapped Man	Income, Poverty & Income Inequality					
							Total No. of Family	Income		Family Size		
								Agricul- tural	Others	Large	Middle	Small
Table No.	1	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167
<u>BHADAR</u>												
1. Dulhinpur	Trishundi	11	2	7	--	2	90			80	7	3
2. Bhagipur	-do-	12	4	3	3	2	83			66	10	7
3. Trishundi	-do-	13	3	5	2	3	440			78	275	87
<u>BHADAIYAN</u>												
4. Gyanipur	Gyanipur	10	3	2	1	4	361			70	131	160
5. Jurapatti	-do-	18	6	4	3	5	112			36	53	23
6. Daudpatti	-do-	8	2	2	1	3	117			28	57	32
<u>MANGRAURA</u>												
7. Katari	Seruli	12	3	2	--	7	165			35	67	63
8. Seruli	-do-	54	14	17	10	13	336			109	162	65
9. Isipur	-do-	2	1	1	--	--	62			23	27	12
10. Sersideeh	Sersideeh	3	2	--	--	1	196			38	133	25
11. Sersikham	-do-	4	1	2	--	1	313			225	70	18
12. Uttras	-do-	54	14	9	13	18	214			78	71	65
13. Dohri	Rojapur	5	2	1	--	2	174			115	49	10
14. Kandhi Madhupur	-do-	11	2	4	--	5	1202			875	298	29
15. Meeranpur	-do-	17	7	3	2	5	106			35	43	28
16. Atarsan	Gyanipur	37	21	5	6	5	852			232	473	147
17. Dharmapur	Seruli	21	6	4	3	8	53			18	23	12
<u>PATTI</u>												
18. Umarpur	Umarpur	32	18	12	8	4	63			15	20	28
19. Pandri Mustaga	-do-	57	30	25	--	2	80			55	15	10
20. Gajaria	Tail Command	60	13	9	17	21	185			73	64	48
21. Rasolah	-do-	29	12	3	4	10	159			45	82	32
22. Barari	-do-	10	4	2	1	3	61			27	28	6
<u>SHIVGARH</u>												
23. Serkhelpur	Chopai	22	9	7	3	3	400			87	131	182
24. Serai Bhawani	-do-	6	2	3	--	1	66			52	9	5
25. Chopai	-do-	21	7	7	5	2	255			50	90	115
26. Pure Bedva	Salora	2	1	--	--	1	22			13	5	4
27. Pure Lokmanpur	-do-	1	--	--	--	1	18			8	7	3
28. Sanga Patti	-do-	3	1	--	--	2	56			10	31	15

Block/Village	Minor	INCOME PROFILE									
		Employed (No.)	Unemployed (No.)	Under-employed (No.)	Agri. Wage Labour (No.)	Other Wage Labour (No.)	Both Labourers (No.)	Family Labourers (No.)	Male	Female	No. of BPL Household
Table No.	1	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177
<u>BHADAR</u>											
1. Dulhinpur	Trishundi	17	100	3	390	25	415	200	122	78	40
2. Bhagipur	-do-	31	150	10	100	40	140	450	275	175	30
3. Trishundi	-do-	1693	261	651	266	255	521	244	188	56	98
<u>BHADAIYAN</u>											
4. Gyanipur	Gyanipur	45	210	35	205	381	586	36	30	6	48
5. Jurapatti	-do-	23	119	27	187	109	298	14	11	3	33
6. Daudpatti	-do-	31	31	24	70	87	157	18	11	7	29
<u>MANGRAURA</u>											
7. Katari	Seruli	18	80	35	191	65	256	32	12	20	78
8. Seruli	-do-	75	210	107	315	276	747	58	31	27	107
9. Isipur	-do-	291	45	112	28	36	64	40	25	15	15
10. Sersideeh	Sersideeh	175	225	110	35	67	102	65	42	23	41
11. Sersikham	-do-	39	104	30	389	139	528	60	40	20	109
12. Uttras	-do-	90	228	175	215	208	423	42	27	15	78
13. Dohri	Rojapur	3	150	15	315	95	410	117	104	13	36
14. Kandhi Madhupur	-do-	200	1000	50	500	150	650	400	300	100	498
15. Meeranpur	-do-	47	41	27	72	115	187	15	7	8	28
16. Atarsan	Gyanipur	97	584	460	1860	1550	3410	821	561	260	310
17. Dharmapur	Seruli	12	35	18	67	89	156	23	14	9	14
<u>PATTI</u>											
18. Umarpur	Umarpur	35	100	40	100	35	135	27	15	12	23
19. Pandri Mustaq	-do-	2	20	80	100	25	125	72	43	29	47
20. Gajaria	Tail Command	67	129	83	179	212	319	47	34	13	48
21. Rasolah	-do-	47	109	58	183	179	362	32	14	18	53
22. Barari	-do-	15	35	21	75	57	132	27	15	12	23
<u>SHIVGARH</u>											
23. Serkhelapur	Chopai	50	25	35	297	289	586	109	74	35	111
24. Serai Bhawani	-do-	20	295	80	200	75	275	100	75	25	48
25. Chopai	-do-	30	70	50	70	50	120	45	28	17	44
26. Pure Bedva	Salora	18	8	25	13	15	28	14	10	4	6
27. Pure Lokmanpur	-do-	27	21	13	15	45	60	6	2	4	2
28. Sanga Patti	-do-	45	31	17	55	43	98	32	19	13	14

[illegible]

Block/Village	Minor	DISTRIBUTION OF NON-FARM FAMILY BY CONSUMPTION LOAN				POVERTY INDEBTEDNESS		SAVINGS			
		Landless Non-Farm Family	Consumption Exp. Loan	Capital Exp. Loan	Productive Exp. Loan	Farm Family by Indebtedness	Non-Farm Family	Distribution of HH by Savings (1)	No. of HH Saving in Bank (2)	Total Bank Deposits (3)	Total Post Office Deposits (4)
Table No.	1										
<u>BHADAR</u>											
1. Dulhinpur	Trishundi										
2. Bhagipur	-do-										
3. Trishundi	-do-										
<u>BHADAIYAN</u>											
4. Gyanipur	Gyanipur										
5. Jurapatti	-do-										
6. Daudpatti	-do-										
<u>MANGRAURA</u>											
7. Katari	Seruli										
8. Seruli	-do-										
9. Isipur	-do-										
10. Sersideeh	Sersideeh										
11. Sersikham	-do-										
12. Uttras	-do-										
13. Dohri	Rojapur										
14. Kandhi Madhupur	-do-										
15. Meeranpur	-do-										
16. Atarsan	Gyanipur										
17. Dharnapur	Seruli										
<u>PATTI</u>											
18. Umarpur	Umarpur										
19. Pandri Mustaga	-do-										
20. Gajaria	Tail Command										
21. Rasolah	-do-										
22. Barari	-do-										
<u>SHIVGARH</u>											
23. Serkhelpur	Chopai										
24. Serai Bhawani	-do-										
25. Chopai	-do-										
26. Pure Bedva	Salora										
27. Pure Lokmanpur	-do-										
28. Sanga Patti	-do-										

Note : Data not available with respect to : (I) Indebtedness & (II) Saving.

Block/Village	Minor	SOURCE OF WATER FOR IRRIGATION																			
		Canal (5)	Total No. of Tubewell (6)	No. of State Owned Tubewell (7)	No. of Private Tubewells (8)	Ponds (9)	Lakes (10)	Other Water Bodies (11)	Non-operational well in Summer (12)	Reason Code No. (13)*	No. of Farmers Using Canal Water (14)	No. of Farmers using State Owned Tubewell (15)	No. of Farmers Using Private Tubewells (16)	Ponds (17)	Lakes (18)	Other Water Bodies (19)	Average Command Area of Tubewells (20)	No. of Farmers Using Well & Surface (21)	No. of Irrigation received Canal (22)	% of land Irrigated Canal (23)	% of Unirrigated Canal
Table No.	1	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201
<u>BHADAR</u>																					
1. Dulhinpur	Trishundi	1	12	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	79	—	—	—	14.40	—	7	9.99	63.00
2. Bhagipur	-do-	1	20	—	20	—	—	—	5	1	30	—	50	—	—	—	43.636	—	7	29.090	27.27
3. Trishundi	-do-	1	35	—	35	2	—	—	12	3	10	—	350	—	—	—	7.150	—	7	2.00	14.78
<u>BHADAIYAN</u>																					
4. Gyanipur	Gyanipur	—	40	—	40	3	—	—	—	—	60	—	290	—	—	—	3.380	—	—	—	14.94
5. Jurapatti	-do-	—	10	—	10	8	—	—	6	2	—	—	79	6	—	—	5.00	—	—	—	35.29
6. Daudpatti	-do-	—	39	—	39	3	—	—	2	2	—	—	91	4	—	—	2.02	—	—	—	11.70
<u>MANGRAURA</u>																					
7. Katari	Seruli	1	16	—	16	3	—	—	—	—	32	—	76	2	—	—	6.00	—	7	40.22	—
8. Seruli	-do-	1	89	—	89	11	—	—	2	3	78	—	211	8	—	—	4.00	—	7	35.00	15.78
9. Isipur	-do-	—	7	—	7	—	—	1	5	3	—	—	45	—	—	5	4.18	—	—	—	38.00
10. Sersideeh	Sersideeh	1	20	—	20	2	—	—	—	—	127	—	20	3	—	—	2.04	—	8	70.24	—
11. Sersikham	-do-	1	45	—	45	4	—	—	—	—	120	—	193	—	—	—	1.482	—	7	19.12	26.70
12. Uttras	-do-	1	88	—	88	6	—	—	6	3	24	—	190	5	—	—	2.30	—	5	24.75	4.50
13. Dohri	Rojapur	1	25	—	25	4	—	—	—	—	120	—	50	4	—	—	4.51	—	7	65.41	11.30
14. Kandhi Madhupur	-do-	1	275	—	275	3	—	—	14	—	120	—	275	—	—	—	2.00	—	7	36.36	18.18
15. Meeranpur	-do-	1	47	—	47	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	86	—	—	—	0.961	—	—	—	30.73
16. Atarsan	Gyanipur	1	160	—	160	32	—	—	12	3	171	—	560	10	—	—	0.430	—	8	75.57	13.99
17. Dharmapur	Seruli	1	15	—	15	4	—	—	3	3	38	—	15	—	—	—	2.00	—	6	55.00	6.62
<u>PATTI</u>																					
18. Umarpur	Umarpur	1	25	—	25	4	—	—	—	—	20	—	40	—	—	—	1.16	—	6	32.85	31.70
19. Pandri Mustaga	-do-	1	24	—	24	1	—	—	—	—	25	—	55	—	—	—	1.28	—	7	9.32	33.57
20. Gajaria	Tail Command	—	67	—	67	5	—	1	2	3	—	—	170	—	—	15	1.50	—	—	—	3.88
21. Rasolah	-do-	—	75	—	75	4	—	1	3	3	—	—	147	—	—	12	2.50	—	—	—	23.00
22. Barari	-do-	—	35	—	35	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	61	—	—	4	1/35	—	—	—	0.10
<u>SHIVGARH</u>																					
23. Serkhelpur	Chopai	1	30	—	30	3	—	—	10	3	25	—	50	—	—	—	1.69	—	6	34.47	34.81
24. Serai Bhawani	-do-	1	20	—	20	3	—	—	—	—	8	—	58	—	—	—	1.52	—	6	2.28	50.79
25. Chopai	-do-	—	50	—	50	—	—	—	10	2	—	—	187	—	—	—	3.00	—	—	—	17.56
26. Pure Bedva	Salora	1	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	5	—	—	—	2.28	—	7	52.78	9.59
27. Pure Lokmanpur	-do-	1	6	—	6	1	—	—	1	3	6	—	11	—	—	—	2.00	—	7	30.00	12.50
28. Sanga Patti	-do-	1	14	—	14	2	—	—	2	3	8	—	29	4	—	—	1.36	—	6	18.78	25.33

Code * 1. Muddy water; 2. Dug well; 3. Water level goes down/well dries

Block/Village	Minor	AVAILABILITY OF CANAL WATER FOR IRRIGATION								WATER SHARING					
		Timely & adequate (1)	Timely & Inadequate (2)	Untimely but adequate (3)	Untimely & inadequate (4)	Not Received at all (5)	Over-flow of canal water (6)	Reasons for untimely supply of water (7)	Inadequate quantity of water (8) *	Method of sharing of canal water (9) *	Demand (10)	Supply	Cost of Irrigation by canal water (Rs. per ha. per crop) (11)	No. of Farmers paying water charges	Cost of Well water usage per year
Table No.	1	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215
BHADAR															
1. Dulhinpur	Trishundi	—	—	—	7	—	—	1	1	1	7	7	300	11	4000
2. Bhagipur	-do-	1	—	2	4	—	—	1	2	1	7	7	300	30	4800
3. Trishundi	-do-	—	—	2	3	2	—	2	3	1	7	5	300	7	4200
BHADAIYAN															
4. Gyanipur	Gyanipur	—	—	—	—	7	—	4	6	5	7	—	300	—	4600
5. Jurapatti	-do-	—	—	—	—	7	—	4	5	6	7	—	—	—	4000
6. Daudpatti	-do-	—	—	—	—	7	—	4	5	6	7	—	—	—	4000
MANGRAURA															
7. Katari	Seruli	2	—	3	2	—	—	6	7	1	7	7	300	185	4200
8. Seruli	-do-	1	2	2	2	—	—	6	2	2	7	7	300	120	4500
9. Isipur	-do-	—	—	—	—	7	—	4	5	6	7	—	—	—	4200
10. Sersideeh	Sersideeh	4	—	4	—	—	—	2	4	1	8	8	300	30	4200
11. Sersikham	-do-	4	—	2	—	1	—	1	3	1	7	6	300	120	4200
12. Uttras	-do-	—	—	—	5	—	—	6	1	2	7	5	300	25	4000
13. Dohri	Rojapur	3	—	3	1	—	—	1	4	1	7	7	300	120	4200
14. Kandhi Madhupur	-do-	2	—	4	1	—	—	1	4	3	7	7	300	120	4500
15. Meeranpur	-do-	—	—	—	—	7	—	5	5	6	7	—	—	—	4100
16. Atarsan	Gyanipur	2	2	4	—	—	—	2	7	1	8	8	300	231	4100
17. Dharmapur	Seruli	—	—	—	6	—	—	2	4	1	7	6	300	40	4400
PATTI															
18. Umarpur	Umarpur	—	3	—	3	—	—	1	2	2	6	6	300	20	4000
19. Pandri Mustaq	-do-	—	—	—	4	3	—	1	2	1	7	4	300	25	4800
20. Gajaria	Tail Command	—	—	—	—	7	—	3	6	5	7	—	—	—	4300
21. Rasolah	-do-	—	—	—	—	7	—	3	6	5	7	—	—	—	4200
22. Barari	-do-	—	—	—	—	7	—	3	6	5	7	—	—	—	4400
SHIVGARH															
23. Serkhelapur	Chopai	—	—	1	5	—	—	6	4	1	6	6	300	25	4400
24. Serai Bhawani	-do-	—	—	—	6	—	—	1	4	1	6	6	300	8	5500
25. Chopai	-do-	—	—	—	—	7	—	4	5	6	7	—	—	—	5000
26. Pure Bedva	Salora	1	—	2	3	1	—	2	4	2	7	6	300	10	4800
27. Pure Lokmanpur	-do-	—	—	—	7	—	—	2	4	2	7	7	300	6	4900
28. Sanga Patti	-do-	—	—	—	6	—	—	6	1	1	6	6	300	8	5200

- * (7) 1. Untimely Supply
 2. Inadequate supply
 3. No water in canal
 4. Incomplete canal
 5. No canal
 6. Water blocked by farmers of other villages

- (9) 1. No system of distribution of canal water
 2. From outlets through water courses
 3. First farm to get water first
 4. Last farm to get water first
 5. No water in canal
 6. No canal.

- (8) 1. Canal level lower than farms
 2. Indisciplined farmers
 3. Canal damaged/full of weeds
 4. Inadequate and short duration supply of water
 5. No canal
 6. No water in canal
 7. Inadequate number of outlets.

Block/Village	Minor	OTHER SOURCES AND USES OF WATER									
		No. of Hand pump	No. of Dug-wells	No. of HH per Hand pump	No. of HH per source	Domestic Water Need and Availability*		Water Requirement for Animals		Industrial Water Use for	
						Ade-quate	Inade-quate	Ade-quate	Inade-quate	Cott-age	Small
Table No.	1	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225
BHADAR											
1. Dulhinpur	Trishundi	17	10	5	3	1	—	1	—	—	—
2. Bhagipur	-do-	7	8	12	10	1	—	1	—	—	—
3. Trishundi	-do-	32	38	14	6	1	—	1	—	—	—
BHADAIYAN											
4. Gyanipur	Gyanipur	20	10	18	13	1	—	1	—	—	—
5. Jurapatti	-do-	6	6	18	9	1	—	1	—	—	—
6. Daudpatti	-do-	5	5	23	12	1	—	1	—	—	—
MANGRAURA											
7. Katari	Seruli	13	12	12	6	1	—	1	—	—	—
8. Seruli	-do-	13	11	26	14	1	—	1	—	—	—
9. Isipur	-do-	9	12	6	3	1	—	1	—	—	—
10. Sersideeh	Sersideeh	32	14	6	4	1	—	1	—	—	—
11. Sersikham	-do-	35	25	9	5	1	—	1	—	—	—
12. Uttras	-do-	17	21	12	6	1	—	1	—	—	—
13. Dohri	Rojapur	11	20	15	7	1	—	1	—	—	—
14. Kandhi Madhupur	-do-	65	37	18	12	1	—	1	—	—	—
15. Meeranpur	-do-	5	5	21	11	1	—	1	—	—	—
16. Atarsan	Gyanipur	59	64	17	8	1	—	1	—	—	—
17. Dharmapur	Seruli	3	4	18	8	1	—	1	—	—	—
PATTI											
18. Umarpur	Umarpur	6	10	11	4	1	—	1	—	—	—
19. Pandri Mustaga	-do-	5	10	16	5	1	—	1	—	—	—
20. Gajaria	Tail Command	7	9	26	12	1	—	1	—	—	—
21. Rasolah	-do-	5	8	32	12	1	—	1	—	—	—
22. Barari	-do-	4	3	15	9	1	—	1	—	—	—
SHIVGARH											
23. Serkhelapur	Chopai	20	42	20	6	1	—	1	—	—	—
24. Serai Bhawani	-do-	13	15	5	3	1	—	1	—	—	—
25. Chopai	-do-	13	12	20	10	1	—	1	—	—	—
26. Pure Bedva	Salora	1	2	22	7	1	—	1	—	—	—
27. Pure Lokmanpur	-do-	2	2	9	5	1	—	1	—	—	—
28. Sanga Patti	-do-	9	8	6	3	1	—	1	—	—	—

Block/Village	Minor	SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER					VILLAGE INFRASTRUCTURE : DISTANCE IN Km.														
		Pipeline	Handpump	Open Well	Pond	Others	No. of Primary Schools	Distance from Village	Middle Schools	Secondary Schools	College	ITI	Post Office	Bus Stop	Railway Station	Bank	Police Station	Cooperative Society	Panchayat GH	Vet. Centre	Hospital
Table No.	1	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245
<u>BHADAR</u>																					
1. Dulhinpur	Trishundi	-	1	1	-	-	1	0.25	1	1	-	-	3	2	4	0	8	2	0.1	2	2
2. Bhagipur	-do-	-	1	1	-	-	1	0.33	1	5	5	20	1	5	5	2	8	2	0.1	5	5
3. Trishundi	-do-	-	1	1	-	-	2	0	0	3	3	12	0.5	1.5	3	0.5	8	3	1	3	3
<u>BHADAIYAN</u>																					
4. Gyanipur	Gyanipur	-	1	1	-	-	1	0	1	0	4	22	2	5	7	0	9	4	-	-	5
5. Jurapatti	-do-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	20	3	6	7	1	10	5	0	1	6
6. Daudpatti	-do-	-	1	1	-	-	1	0	0	2	2	22	4	7	8	3	11	6	-	3	7
<u>MANGRAURA</u>																					
7. Katari	Seruli	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	3	5	5	17	2	6	7	4	6	4	1	6	5
8. Seruli	-do-	-	1	1	-	-	3	0	1	7	7	35	2	7	7	1	11	11	-	7	7
9. Isipur	-do-	-	1	1	-	-	1	2	2	3	5	18	2.5	3	4	3	3	3	-	3	2
10. Sersideeh	Sersideeh	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	6	14	18	1	6	15	6	7	6	-	3	15
11. Sersikham	-do-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	5	12	12	19	0	6	18	6	4	15	1	15	15
12. Ultras	-do-	-	1	1	-	-	1	0	0	8	23	23	1	8	22	12	21	21	-	21	7
13. Dohri	Rojapur	-	1	1	-	-	1	0.5	0.5	7	7	20	3	20	20	18	4	4	1	3.5	15
14. Kandhi Madhupur	-do-	-	1	1	-	-	3	0.5	1	1	10	10	2.5	13	12	3	0.5	3	1	0.5	1.5
15. Meeranpur	-do-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	3	3	6	10	2	10	10	4	2	4	1	4	12
16. Atarsan	Gyanipur	-	1	1	-	-	2	0	1	6	6	25	6	6	6	0	7	1	-	2	18
17. Dharmapur	Seruli	-	1	1	-	-	1	2	4	4	7	15	3	12	13	4	8	3	-	5	10
<u>PATTI</u>																					
18. Umarpur	Umarpur	-	1	1	-	-	1	0	1	7	7	18	1	2	19	2	6	2	-	7	7
19. Pandri Mustaga	-do-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	6	18	0	2	16	2	6	2	1	6	8
20. Gajaria	Tail Command	-	1	1	-	-	2	0	2	1	13	30	1	13	30	6	13	13	-	1	13
21. Rasolah	-do-	-	1	1	-	-	2	0	1	1	7	15	5	12	10	10	10	10	-	10	10
22. Barari	-do-	-	1	1	-	-	2	0	2	2	8	16	1	13	11	11	11	11	1	11	11
<u>SHIVGARH</u>																					
23. Serkhelpur	Chopai	-	1	1	-	-	1	0	1	8	25	25	2	8	25	6	20	8	-	3	8
24. Serai Bhawani	-do-	-	1	1	-	-	1	2	1	2	8	20	2	14	14	12	15	15	1	3	14
25. Chopai	-do-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	8	8	18	30	3	6	26	5	16	5	-	4	15
26. Pure Bedva	Salora	-	1	1	-	-	1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	23	2	6	28	1	20	7	-	5	2
27. Pure Lokmanpur	-do-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	28	1	1	28	1	20	1	-	1	1
28. Sanga Patti	-do-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	28	1	1	28	2	20	2	-	2	28

Block/Village	Minor	VILLAGE INFRASTRUCTURE : DISTANCE IN Km.															
		PHC	Sub-Centre	Private Doctors (No.)	ANM (No.)	Nearest WholesaleMarket	Weekly Market	Agro-Service Centre	Status of Vill. by lane		Approach Road	Drainage		State Highway	National Highway	Sulabh Sauchalaya	Community Toilet
									Adequate	Inadequate		Adequate	Inadequate				
Table No.	1	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261
BHADAR																	
1. Dulhinpur	Trishundi	2	2	3	1	2	2	18	1	—	2	1	—	18	18	—	—
2. Bhagipur	-do-	5	2	2	—	5	5	22	—	1	5	—	1	5	5	—	—
3. Trishundi	-do-	3	3	4	—	3	3	3	1	—	0.5	—	1	0.5	19	—	—
BHADAIYAN																	
4. Gyanipur	Gyanipur	4	4	—	1	5	1	22	1	—	4	—	1	5	5	—	—
5. Jurapatti	-do-	1	5	2	1	6	2	23	—	1	6	1	—	6	6	—	—
6. Daudpatti	-do-	2	5	2	1	7	3	24	—	1	7	1	—	7	10	—	—
MANGRAURA																	
7. Katari	Seruli	6	3	4	1	4	4	4	—	1	3	—	1	3	15	—	—
8. Seruli	-do-	5	3	6	—	35	1	35	—	1	7	—	1	7	10	—	—
9. Isipur	-do-	3	3	4	—	7	5	3.5	1	—	1	1	—	3	20	—	—
10. Sersideeh	Sersideeh	6	6	—	1	4	4	5	—	1	1	1	—	6	18	—	—
11. Sersikham	-do-	15	6	3	1	4	4	14	—	1	7	—	1	7	20	—	—
12. Uttras	-do-	0	0	4	1	10	3	23	—	1	1.5	—	1	7	17	—	—
13. Dohri	Rojapur	2	2	2	1	2	1	15	—	1	1	—	1	15	20	—	—
14. Kandhi Madhupur	-do-	0.5	1.5	9	1	7	2	13	1	—	3	1	—	10	60	—	—
15. Meeranpur	-do-	4	4	4	1	5	5	14	—	1	6	1	—	20	25	—	—
16. Atarsan	Gyanipur	6	6	4	3	2	2	7	1	—	5	1	—	6	15	—	—
17. Dharmapur	Seruli	5	5	3	1	3	3	10	1	—	2	1	—	2	15	—	—
PATTI																	
18. Umarpur	Umarpur	7	3	1	1	7	1	2	—	1	1	—	1	2	18	—	—
19. Pandri Mustaga	-do-	6	3	2	1	6	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	2	18	—	—
20. Gajaria	Tail Command	13	4	3	1	13	5	13	—	1	13	—	1	13	13	—	—
21. Rasolah	-do-	5	5	3	1	3	3	10	—	1	3	—	1	15	15	—	—
22. Barari	-do-	6	2	4	1	7	4	10	—	1	12	—	1	12	30	—	—
SHIVGARH																	
23. Serkhelpur	Chopai	22	4	4	—	25	2	25	—	1	1	—	1	10	25	—	—
24. Serai Bhawani	-do-	14	3	2	—	20	2	15	—	1	8	—	1	15	22	—	—
25. Chopai	-do-	15	5	2	—	30	3	30	—	1	12	1	—	30	30	—	—
26. Pure Bedva	Salora	1	1	3	1	23	1	7	1	—	1	1	—	7	23	—	—
27. Pure Lokmanpur	-do-	1	1	4	1	1	1	20	1	—	1	1	—	20	28	—	—
28. Sanga Patti	-do-	2	2	2	1	1.5	1.5	28	1	—	1	1	—	20	28	—	—

[illegible]

[illegible]

8. OUTLET DATA SUMMARY OF SELECTED VILLAGES

Minor/Village	GCA (Ha.)	CCA (Ha.)	ICA (Ha.)	No. of Outlets	Location of Outlet H/M/T	CCA of Outlet	Outlet Size (Inch)	Design discharge (Quc)	No. of Water courses	Average length of water courses (Mtr)	Maximum length of water courses (Mtr)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I. TRISHUNDI MINOR											
1. Dulanpur	128	50	15	16	H	20	4"	--	3	30	50
2. Bhagipur	498	449	80	16	M	40	4"	0.33	2	30	80
3. Trishundi	498	449	80	16	T	37	4"	--	4	25	50
II. GYANIPUR MINOR											
4. Attarsan	1029	545	43	28	H	45	4"	--	10	140	200
5. Gyanipur	1069	784	43	18	H	40	4"	--	3	30	50
6. Jurapatti	1069	784	43	18	M	75	4"	--	--	--	--
7. Daudpatti	1069	784	43	18	T	42	4"	--	--	--	--
III. SARULI MINOR											
8. Katari	800	556	126	20	H	15	4"	0.33	3	30	60
9. Dharmapur	94	78	15	20	H	38	4"	--	4	30	50
10. Saruli	800	556	126	20	M	37	4"	0.33	25	75	120
11. Isupur	800	556	126	20	T	56	4"	--	--	--	--
IV. SARSIDEEH MINOR											
12. Sarsideeh	549	440	80	15	H	25	4"	0.33	10	30	50
13. Sarsikham	549	440	80	15	M	20	4"	0.33	3	40	80
14. Ultras	549	440	80	15	T	50	4"	0.33	4	40	50
V. RAJAPUR MINOR											
15. Dohri	1008	625	128	25	H	56	4"	--	4	50	100
16. Kandhai Madhupur	1008	625	128	25	M	70	4"	--	4	40	80
17. Meranpur	1008	625	128	25	T	113	4"	--	1	80	80
VI. UMARPUR MINOR											
18. Umarpur	439	296	41	10	H	40	4"	--	4	50	80
19. Pandri Mustafa	439	296	41	10	M	89	4"	--	5	80	120
VII. CHOPAI MINOR											
20. Sarkhelpur	260	166	18	6	H	33	4"	--	5	60	70
21. Sarai Bhawani	72	54	2	2	M	54	4"	0.33	10	20	50
22. Chopai	260	166	18	6	T	34	--	--	--	--	--
VIII. SALORA MINOR											
23. Purebedua	15	10	5	1	H	10	4"	--	3	40	80
24. Purelokmanpur	265	186	22	6	M	28	4"	--	8	50	100
25. Sangapatti	265	186	22	5	T	33	4"	--	10	40	70
IX. TAIL COMMAND											
26. Gajaria	630	438	6	5	H	46	4"	--	3	50	100
27. Rasulah	630	438	6	5	M	23	4"	--	4	20	50
28. Barari	630	438	6	5	T	238	4"	--	9	30	100

Minor/Village	Condition of Water courses					How are the water courses laid			
	Clean	Full of Weeds	Silted	Damaged	Well Maintained	Straight	Mostly Straight	Too many curves	Too Long
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
I. TRISHUNDI MINOR									
1. Dulanpur	--	1	1	1	--	1	1	1	--
2. Bhagipur	--	1	1	--	--	1	--	1	--
3. Trishundi	--	1	1	--	--	--	1	--	--
II. GYANIPUR MINOR									
4. Attarsan	--	1	1	1	--	--	--	1	--
5. Gyanipur	--	1	1	1	--	1	--	--	--
6. Jurapatti	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7. Daudpatti	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
III. SARULI MINOR									
8. Katari	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
9. Dharmapur	--	1	1	1	--	1	--	1	--
10. Saruli	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	1	1
11. Isupur	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
IV. SARSIDEEH MINOR									
12. Sarsideeh	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	1	--
13. Sarsikham	--	1	1	1	--	1	--	1	--
14. Uttras	--	1	1	1	--	1	--	--	--
V. RAJAPUR MINOR									
15. Dohri	1	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	1
16. Kandhai Madhupur	1	--	--	--	1	1	--	1	--
17. Meranpur	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	--	--
VI. UMARPUR MINOR									
18. Umapur	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	--	--
19. Pandri Mustaga	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	1	--
VII. CHOPAI MINOR									
20. Sarkhelpur	1	--	--	1	--	1	--	1	1
21. Sarai Bhawani	--	1	1	--	--	1	--	1	--
22. Chopai	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	1	--
VIII. SALORA MINOR									
23. Purebedua	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	1	--
24. Purelokmanpur.	1	--	--	--	1	1	--	1	--
25. Sangapatti	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	1	1
IX. TAIL COMMAND									
26. Gajaria	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	1	--
27. Rasulah	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--
28. Barari	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	1	--

Minor/Village	Land Topography (In Per Cent)							No. of Beneficiaries on the Outlet	Total Population
	Plain	Undulating	Slopping	Rocky	Sodic	Water Logged	Swampy		
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		
I. TRISHUNDI MINOR									
1. Dulanpur	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	150
2. Bhagipur	99	--	--	--	0.4	0.6	--	20	125
3. Trishundi	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	9	60
II. GYANIPUR MINOR									
4. Attarsan	90	--	--	--	5	5	--	45	250
5. Gyanipur	100	--	--	--	10	--	--	54	324
6. Jurapatti	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-	--
7. Daudpatti	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
III. SARULI MINOR									
8. Katari	93.5	--	--	--	--	6.5	--	50	256
9. Dharmapur	98	--	--	--	1	1	--	42	250
10. Saruli	98	--	--	1	1	--	--	75	400
11. Isupur	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
IV. SARSIDEEH MINOR									
12. Sarsideeh	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	55	275
13. Sarsikham	100	--	--	--	20	10	--	25	150
14. Uttras	100	--	--	--	20	--	--	29	150
V. RAJAPUR MINOR									
15. Dohri	100	--	--	--	10	--	--	20	150
16. Kandhai Madhupur	100	--	--	--	10	--	--	12	100
17. Meranpur	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	9	90
VI. UMARPUR MINOR									
18. Umarpur	98	--	--	2	--	--	--	25	125
19. Pandri Mustaga	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	25	150
VII. CHOPAI MINOR									
20. Sarkhelpur	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	25	150
21. Sarai Bhawani	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	25	200
22. Chopai	60	40	--	--	--	--	--	20	150
VIII. SALORA MINOR									
23. Purebedua	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	100
24. Purelokmanpur.	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	60
25. Sangapatti	98	--	1	1	2	--	--	12	60
IX. TAIL COMMAND									
26. Gajaria	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	120
27. Rasulah	50	50	--	--	--	--	--	5	20
28. Barari	75	25	--	--	--	--	--	15	80

Minor/Village	Caste-wise Break-up of Beneficiaries Within the Outlet					Religion-wise Break-up	
	SC	ST	OBC	General	Muslim	Hindu	Muslim
	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
I. TRISHUNDI MINOR							
1. Dulanpur	8	--	8	4	--	20	--
2. Bhagipur	12	--	4	4	--	20	--
3. Trishundi	1	--	7	1	--	9	--
II. GYANIPUR MINOR							
4. Attarsan	5	--	23	17	--	45	--
5. Gyanipur	16	--	10	2	26	28	26
6. Jurapatti	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7. Daudpatti	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
III. SARULI MINOR							
8. Katari	--	--	27	13	10	40	10
9. Dharmapur	7	--	5	3	27	15	27
10. Saruli	8	--	40	7	20	55	20
11. Isupur	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
IV. SARSIDEEH MINOR							
12. Sarsideeh	15	--	15	20	5	50	5
13. Sarsikham	5	--	--	20	--	25	--
14. Utras	5	--	4	20	--	29	--
V. RAJAPUR MINOR							
15. Dohri	4	--	15	--	1	19	1
16. Kandhai Madhupur	3	--	7	2	--	12	--
17. Meranpur	--	--	--	--	9	--	9
VI. UMARPUR MINOR							
18. Umarpur	5	--	5	10	5	20	5
19. Pandri Mustaga	9	--	15	1	--	25	--
VII. CHOPAI MINOR							
20. Sarkhelpur	--	--	5	16	4	21	4
21. Sarai Bhawani	2	--	11	11	1	24	1
22. Chopai	4	--	6	10	--	20	--
VIII. SALORA MINOR							
23. Purebedua	--	--	6	6	--	12	--
24. Purelokmanpur.	--	--	--	10	--	10	--
25. Sangapatti	--	--	2	10	--	12	--
IX. TAIL COMMAND							
26. Gajaria	3	--	1	16	--	20	--
27. Rasulah	--	--	--	5	--	5	--
28. Barari	--	--	--	15	--	15	--

Minor/Village	Area of Operational Land Holding and Income											
	Marginal Land Holding (Below 1 Ha.)		Small Land Holding (1-2 Ha.)		Large Land Holding (2 & Above Ha.)		Farmers with uneconomical land holding		Landless Farmers		Farmers Below Poverty Line	
	No. of Farmers	Agr. Income	No. of Farmers	Agr. Income	No. of Farmers	Agr. Income	No. of Farmers	Agr. Income	No. of Farmers	Agr. Income	No. of Farmers	Agr. Income
	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
I. TRISHUNDI MINOR												
1. Dulanpur	16	12000	3	18000	1	30000	--	--	--	--	--	--
2. Bhagipur	15	15000	5	28000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3. Trishundi	9	15000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
II. GYANIPUR MINOR												
4. Attarsan	25	15000	15	20000	--	--	5	5000	--	--	--	--
5. Gyanipur	36	13000	3	18000	--	--	15	3000	--	--	--	--
6. Jurapatti	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7. Daudpatti	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
III. SARULI MINOR												
8. Katari	32	14000	12	22000	--	--	6	4000	--	--	15	9000
9. Dharmapur	30	14000	--	--	--	--	12	4000	--	--	10	11000
10. Saruli	49	14000	7	21000	--	--	19	5000	--	--	20	9000
11. Isupur	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
IV. SARSIDEEH MINOR												
12. Sarsideeh	28	20000	20	30000	2	50000	5	5000	--	--	5	5000
13. Sarsikham	18	15000	--	--	--	--	7	5000	--	--	7	5000
14. Ultras	18	14000	3	18000	--	--	8	3000	--	--	10	9000
V. RAJAPUR MINOR												
15. Dohri	15	15000	3	20000	--	--	2	4000	--	--	3	8000
16. Kandhai Madhupur	7	15000	3	20000	--	--	2	3000	--	--	2	3000
17. Meranpur	5	14000	3	18000	1	25000	--	--	--	--	--	--
VI. UMARPUR MINOR												
18. Umapur	20	18000	5	20000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
19. Pandri Mustaga	24	21000	--	--	1	28000	--	--	--	--	1	15000
VII. CHOPAI MINOR												
20. Sarkhelpur	13	18000	7	28000	3	35000	2	7000	--	--	2	14000
21. Sarai Bhawani	12	20000	8	28000	2	45000	3	5000	--	--	--	--
22. Chopai	10	15000	6	30000	2	50000	2	4000	--	--	--	--
VIII. SALORA MINOR												
23. Purebedua	7	18000	3	28000	1	32000	1	6000	--	--	1	6000
24. Purelokmanpur.	3	20000	7	35000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25. Sangapatti	5	20000	3	32000	2	40000	2	5000	--	--	--	--
IX. TAIL COMMAND												
26. Gajaria	15	18000	4	28000	--	--	1	3000	--	--	--	--
27. Rasulah	5	18000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
28. Barari	7	16000	--	--	--	--	8	6000	--	--	--	--

Minor/Village	CROPPED AREA											
	Cropped Area Within the Outlet (Ha)	Rabi (Ha)	Wheat (Ha.)	Mustard (Ha.)	Others (Ha.)	Kharif	Paddy	Sugarcane	Others	Zaid	Vegetables	Others
	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
I. TRISHUNDI MINOR												
1. Dulanpur	20	20	15	--	5	20	10	--	10	--	--	--
2. Bhagipur	40	40	30	5	5	40	40	--	--	--	--	--
3. Trishundi	37	37	30	5	2	37	27	2	8	--	--	--
II. GYANIPUR MINOR												
4. Attarsan	45	45	30	10	5	45	30	--	15	--	--	--
5. Gyanipur	40	40	30	5	5	40	25	--	15	--	--	--
6. Jurapatti	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7. Daudpatti	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
III. SARULI MINOR												
8. Katari	15	15	15	--	--	15	15	--	--	--	--	--
9. Dharmapur	38	38	25	10	3	38	25	--	13	--	--	--
10. Saruli	37	37	37	--	--	37	27	--	10	--	--	--
11. Isupur	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
IV. SARSIDEEH MINOR												
12. Sarsideeh	25	25	20	--	5	25	20	--	5	--	--	--
13. Sarsikham	20	20	20	--	--	20	15	--	5	--	--	--
14. Uttras	50	50	35	10	5	50	30	--	20	--	--	--
V. RAJAPUR MINOR												
15. Dohri	56	56	40	10	6	56	40	--	16	--	--	--
16. Kandhai Madhupur	70	70	60	10	--	70	50	--	20	--	--	--
17. Meranpur	113	113	73	20	20	113	73	--	40	--	--	--
VI. UMARPUR MINOR												
18. Umarpur	40	40	30	8	2	40	34	--	6	--	--	--
19. Pandri Mustaqqa	89	89	79	10	--	89	60	2	27	--	--	--
VII. CHOPAI MINOR												
20. Sarkhelpur	33	33	33	--	--	33	25	--	8	--	--	--
21. Sarai Bhawani	54	54	40	10	4	54	30	--	24	--	--	--
22. Chopai	34	34	30	--	4	34	25	--	9	--	--	--
VIII. SALORA MINOR												
23. Purebedua	10	10	10	--	--	10	5	--	5	--	--	--
24. Purelokmanpur.	28	28	22	6	--	28	20	--	8	--	--	--
25. Sangapatti	33	33	33	--	--	33	33	--	--	--	--	--
IX. TAIL COMMAND												
26. Gajaria	46	46	46	--	--	46	30	--	16	--	--	--
27. Rasulah	23	23	20	3	--	23	10	--	13	--	--	--
28. Barari	238	238	150	--	88	238	100	--	138	--	--	--

Minor/Village	OCCUPATIONAL STATUS							LAND TENANCY			
	No. of Cultivators	Agr. Labours	Indl. Labours	Ind. Business	Dairy	Seasonal Labours	Others	No. of Land Owning Farmers	No. of Absentee Landlords	No. of Mar. & Small Farmers cultivated other's people's land	No. of share croppers
	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
I. TRISHUNDI MINOR											
1. Dulanpur	10	7	--	--	--	2	1	20	--	--	5
2. Bhagipur	12	6	--	--	--	2	--	50	--	10	15
3. Trishundi	4	3	--	--	--	1	1	25	--	5	10
II. GYANIPUR MINOR											
4. Attarsan	20	12	4	--	2	5	2	75	--	20	20
5. Gyanipur	20	18	1	1	--	10	4	54	--	5	20
6. Jurapatti	NA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7. Daudpatti	NA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
III. SARULI MINOR											
8. Katari	25	15	--	--	2	8	--	50	10	--	10
9. Dharmapur	20	10	--	--	--	2	10	70	--	10	15
10. Saruli	35	20	5	1	2	10	2	75	--	--	20
11. Isupur	NA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
IV. SARSIDEEH MINOR											
12. Sarsideeh	40	10	--	--	--	3	2	65	--	10	10
13. Sarsikham	10	7	2	--	--	3	3	25	--	2	7
14. Ultras	11	8	--	--	--	9	1	29	--	4	10
V. RAJAPUR MINOR											
15. Dohri	8	5	2	--	1	3	1	25	--	5	10
16. Kandhai Madhupur	7	5	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	5	10
17. Meranpur	5	--	--	--	--	--	4	50	--	10	15
VI. UMARPUR MINOR											
18. Umarpur	11	7	2	--	1	3	1	32	--	5	10
19. Pandri Mustaga	14	8	--	--	1	1	1	69	1	15	13
VII. CHOPAI MINOR											
20. Sarkhelpur	14	8	--	1	--	1	1	25	--	--	2
21. Sarai Bhawani	15	10	--	--	--	--	--	25	--	8	8
22. Chopai	10	7	--	--	1	1	1	20	--	5	5
VIII. SALORA MINOR											
23. Purebedua	6	4	--	--	--	1	1	12	--	--	1
24. Purelokmanpur	7	--	--	--	--	--	3	10	--	--	--
25. Sangapatti	8	2	--	--	--	1	1	12	--	--	1
IX. TAIL COMMAND											
26. Gajaria	11	4	--	--	--	--	5	20	--	--	3
27. Rasulah	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	--
28. Barari	11	--	--	--	--	--	4	15	--	2	4

Minor/Village	Total Irrigated Land (Ha.)	Total Unirrigated Land (Ha.)	Land Irrigated by Canal (Ha.)	Land Irrigated by Tubewell (Ha.)	Land Irrigated by Other Sources (Ha.)	Land Irrigated by Canal & Tubewell (Ha.)	Land Irrigated in Rabi (Ha.)	Land Irrigated in Kharif (Ha.)	Land Irrigated in Zaid (Ha.)	Rainfed Land (Ha.)	No. of Tractors	No. of Pumpsets	Harvesters	Thresher	Other Ag. Implements
	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86
I. TRISHUNDI MINOR															
1. Dulanpur	20	--	5	15	--	5	20	20	--	--	1	2	--	2	1
2. Bhagipur	40	--	16	24	--	16	40	40	--	--	1	5	--	3	1
3. Trishundi	37	--	1	36	--	1	37	37	--	--	1	5	--	5	1
II. GYANIPUR MINOR															
4. Attarsan	45	--	16	29	--	16	45	45	--	--	1	6	--	5	1
5. Gyanipur	40	--	14	26	--	14	40	40	--	--	5	10	--	8	5
6. Jurapatti	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7. Daudpatti	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
III. SARULI MINOR															
8. Katari	15	--	15	--	--	--	15	15	--	--	3	3	--	6	--
9. Dharmapur	38	--	8	30	--	8	38	38	--	--	--	8	--	3	--
10. Saruli	37	--	17	20	--	17	37	37	--	--	2	7	--	7	2
11. Isupur	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
IV. SARSIDEEH MINOR															
12. Sarsideeh	25	--	14	11	--	14	25	25	--	--	4	5	--	5	4
13. Sarsikham	20	--	20	--	--	20	20	20	--	--	1	7	--	5	1
14. Ultras	50	--	12	38	--	12	50	50	--	--	1	5	--	4	1
V. RAJAPUR MINOR															
15. Dohri	56	--	16	40	--	16	56	56	--	--	1	7	--	5	1
16. Kandhai Madhupur	70	--	15	55	--	15	70	70	--	--	2	8	--	5	2
17. Meranpur	90	23	--	60	28	--	90	90	--	23	2	2	--	5	2
VI. UMARPUR MINOR															
18. Umarpur	40	--	10	30	--	10	40	40	--	--	--	4	--	2	--
19. Pandri Mustaga	89	--	15	64	10	10	89	89	--	--	1	3	--	--	--
VII. CHOPAI MINOR															
20. Sarkhelpur	33	--	14	19	--	14	33	33	--	--	2	6	--	6	--
21. Sarai Bhawani	54	--	4	50	--	4	54	54	--	--	--	10	--	7	--
22. Chopai	34	--	--	34	--	--	34	34	--	--	2	5	--	5	--
VIII. SALORA MINOR															
23. Purebedua	10	--	7	10	--	--	10	10	--	--	--	2	--	1	--
24. Purelokmanpur.	28	--	20	8	--	20	28	28	--	--	--	2	--	1	--
25. Sangapatti	33	--	2	31	--	2	33	33	--	--	--	1	--	1	--
IX. TAIL COMMAND															
26. Gajaria	46	--	--	46	--	--	46	46	--	--	2	8	--	4	2
27. Rasulah	23	--	--	20	3	--	23	23	--	--	--	4	--	1	2
28. Barari	200	38	--	200	--	--	200	200	--	38	1	12	--	10	4

Minor/Village	METHOD OF IRRIGATION FROM CANAL								
	Using Water Courses	Taking Water out of Comm. Forcibly	No. of Irrigation Received at of the Outlet			Night Irrigation Practiced		Irrigation Application : Cw/ber Acer inch for :	
			H	M	T	Yes	No	Wheat	Paddy
	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95
I. TRISHUNDI MINOR									
1. Dulanpur	1	--	1	1	1	1	--	1.5	5
2. Bhagipur	1	--	1	1	1	1	--	1.5	6
3. Trishundi	1	--	1	1	1	1	--	1.5	5
II. GYANIPUR MINOR									
4. Attarsan	1	--	1	1	1	1	--	1.5	6
5. Gyanipur	1	--	1	1	1	1	--	1	6
6. Jurapatti	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7. Daudpatti	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
III. SARULI MINOR									
8. Katari	1	--	4	4	4	1	--	1	6
9. Dharmapur	1	--	5	5	4	1	--	1.5	5
10. Saruli	1	--	4	4	4	1	--	1	5
11. Isupur	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
IV. SARSIDEEH MINOR									
12. Sarsideeh	1	--	3	3	3	1	--	1	6
13. Sarsikham	1	--	3	3	2	1	--	1.5	6
14. Uttras	1	--	2	2	1	1	--	1.5	6
V. RAJAPUR MINOR									
15. Dohri	1	--	6	6	6	1	--	1.5	6
16. Kandhai Madhupur	1	--	6	6	4	1	--	1.5	6
17. Meranpur	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
VI. UMARPUR MINOR									
18. Umarpur	1	--	2	2	2	1	--	1.5	6
19. Pandri Mustaga	1	--	2	2	2	1	--	1.5	5
VII. CHOPAI MINOR									
20. Sarkhelpur	--	1	1	1	1	1	--	2	5
21. Sarai Bhawani	1	--	1	1	1	1	--	1.5	6
22. Chopai	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
VIII. SALORA MINOR									
23. Purebedua	--	--	3	3	2	1	--	1	5
24. Purelokmanpur.	1	--	3	3	3	1	--	1	4
25. Sangapatti	1	--	3	3	2	1	--	1.5	5
IX. TAIL COMMAND									
26. Gajaria	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
27. Rasulah	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
28. Barari	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Minor/Village	Warabandi	Qsabandi	Any Other Organized Method	Unorganized Method	Irrigation Scheduling Carried out :				Do the Farmers Get Full Irrigation		Remarks
					By Irrigation Department	By Farmers	By Both	By None	Yes	No	
96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105		
I. TRISHUNDI MINOR											
1. Dulanpur	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	1	
2. Bhagipur	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	
3. Trishundi	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	1	
II. GYANIPUR MINOR											
4. Attarsan	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	1	
5. Gyanipur	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	1	
6. Jurapatti	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
7. Daudpatti	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
III. SARULI MINOR											
8. Katari	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	1	--	
9. Dharmapur	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	1	
10. Saruli	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	1	
11. Isupur	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
IV. SARSIDEEH MINOR											
12. Sarsideeh	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	
13. Sarsikham	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	
14. Uttras	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	
V. RAJAPUR MINOR											
15. Dohri	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	
16. Kandhai Madhupur	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	
17. Meranpur	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	1	
VI. UMARPUR MINOR											
18. Umapur	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	1	
19. Pandri Mustaq	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	1	
VII. CHOPAI MINOR											
20. Sarkhelpur	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	1	
21. Sarai Bhawani	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	
22. Chopai	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	1	
VIII. SALORA MINOR											
23. Purebedua	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	1	
24. Purelokmanpur.	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	
25. Sangapatti	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	
IX. TAIL COMMAND											
26. Gajaria	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	1	
27. Rasulah	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	1	
28. Barari	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	1	

Reasons for not getting full irrigation : (1) Incomplete/damaged canal; (2) Canal level lower than farms; (3) Un-cleaned canal; (4) Untimely and inadequate supply.

Minor/Village	METHOD OF IRRIGATION FROM TUBE-WELLS							
	Using water courses	Are the water courses:		How many watering are applied for:				Cost of well irrigation per hectare basis
		Clean	Unlined	Wheat	Maize	Sugarcane	Paddy	
	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113
I. TRISHUNDI MINOR								
1. Dulanpur	1	1	1	3	2	--	5	1500
2. Bhagipur	1	1	1	3	1	--	6	1600
3. Trishundi	1	1	1	3	2	--	5	1700
II. GYANIPUR MINOR								
4. Attarsan	1	1	1	3	--	--	6	1800
5. Gyanipur	1	1	1	3	1	--	6	1700
6. Jurapatti	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7. Daudpatti	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
III. SARULI MINOR								
8. Katari	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9. Dharmapur	1	1	1	3	--	--	6	1500
10. Saruli	1	1	1	3	--	--	5	1700
11. Isupur	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
IV. SARSIDEEH MINOR								
12. Sarsideeh	1	1	1	3	2	5	6	1800
13. Sarsikham	1	1	1	3	2	--	6	1500
14. Ultras	1	1	1	3	2	--	5	1500
V. RAJAPUR MINOR								
15. Dohri	1	1	1	3	2	--	6	1600
16. Kandhai Madhupur	1	1	1	3	2	--	6	1550
17. Meranpur	1	1	1	3	2	--	6	1750
VI. UMARPUR MINOR								
18. Umarpur	1	1	1	3	1	--	5	1500
19. Pandri Mustaga	1	1	1	3	--	--	6	1400
VII. CHOPAI MINOR								
20. Sarkhelpur	1	1	1	3	--	--	6	1500
21. Sarai Bhawani	1	1	1	3	1	--	6	1500
22. Chopai	1	1	1	3	1	5	6	1800
VIII. SALORA MINOR								
23. Purebedua	1	1	1	3	--	--	5	1400
24. Purelokmanpur.	1	1	1	3	--	--	6	1700
25. Sangapatti	1	1	1	3	--	--	6	1800
IX. TAIL COMMAND								
26. Gajaria	1	1	1	3	--	--	5	1800
27. Rasulah	1	1	1	3	--	--	5	1700
28. Barari	1	1	1	3	--	--	6	2000

Minor/Village	COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION Examples of Community Organization Within the Outlets						FACTORS NEGATIVELY IMPACTING COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION OF FARMERS IN WUA FORMATION					
	Collective Cleaning	Voluntary Operation & Maintenance Work	Maintenance the system below the Minor	Dairy Co-operative	Fund comes of Men & women	Collective Community Development Effort	Out Migration	Caste System	Eco. Dependence of Moneylenders	Large Farmers	Marginal & Small Farmers DO not have a say	Majority of Farmers irrigate with well water
	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125
I. TRISHUNDI MINOR												
1. Dulanpur	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	1
2. Bhagipur	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	1	--
3. Trishundi	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	1	--
II. GYANIPUR MINOR												
4. Attarsan	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	1	--	--
5. Gyanipur	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	--	--	1
6. Jurapatti	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7. Daudpatti	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
III. SARULI MINOR												
8. Katari	1	--	--	1	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
9. Dharmapur	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	1	--
10. Saruli	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	--	--	--
11. Isupur	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
IV. SARSIDEH MINOR												
12. Sarsideh	1	1	--	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	--	--
13. Sarsikham	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	1	--	--
14. Utras	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	1
V. RAJAPUR MINOR												
15. Dohri	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	1	--
16. Kandhai Madhupur	1	1	1	--	1	--	1	--	--	1	--	1
17. Meranpur	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	1	1
VI. UMARPUR MINOR												
18. Umarpur	1	--	--	1	--	--	1	1	1	--	1	1
19. Pandri Mustafa	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	--	1	--
VII. CHOPAI MINOR												
20. Sarkhampur	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	--	--	--
21. Sarai Bhawani	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	1	1	--	1	1
22. Chopai	1	--	--	--	1	--	1	1	1	--	--	1
VIII. SALORA MINOR												
23. Purebedua	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	1	--	1
24. Purelokmanpur.	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	1
25. Sangapatti	1	--	--	--	1	--	1	1	1	--	1	--
IX. TAIL COMMAND												
26. Gajaria	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	--	--	--
27. Rasulah	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	--	--	1
28. Barari	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	--	--	--

Minor/Village	FACTORS POSITIVELY					PANCHAYAT'S ROLE								WATER CHARGES AFFORDABILITY AND PAYMENT PROFILE		
	Social & Moral Value System	Same Caste	Same Economic Status	Influence of Opinion Leaders	Any Other	Organize water Sharing		Solve Conflicts		Developed Water Sharing Group		Women also members of W.S. Group		No. of Farmers Paying Water Charges	No. of Farmers Paying Regularly	No. of Farmers Paying Sometimes
						131		132		133		134				
						No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes			
126	127	128	129	130									135	136	137	
I. TRISHUNDI MINOR																
1. Dulanpur	1	1	1	1	--	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	1	11	11	--
2. Bhagipur	1	1	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	20	20	--
3. Trishundi	1	--	--	1	1	1	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	7	7	--
II. GYANIPUR MINOR																
4. Attarsan	1	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	45	40	5
5. Gyanipur	1	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	54	45	9
6. Jurapatti	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7. Daudpatti	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
III. SARULI MINOR																
8. Katari	--	--	--	1	1	1	--	1	--	--	1	1	--	50	50	--
9. Dharmapur	1	1	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	42	42	--
10. Saruli	1	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	20	--
11. Isupur	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
IV. SARSIDEEH MINOR																
12. Sarsideeh	1	--	1	1	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	55	45	10
13. Sarsikham	1	1	1	1	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	12	12	--
14. Utras	1	--	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	12	12	--
V. RAJAPUR MINOR																
15. Dohri	1	1	1	1	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	20	20	--
16. Kandhai Madhupur	1	--	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	12	12	--
17. Meranpur	1	1	1	1	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	9	9	--
VI. UMARPUR MINOR																
18. Umarpur	1	1	1	1	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	25	20	5
19. Pandri Mustaga	1	1	1	1	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	25	25	--
VII. CHOPAI MINOR																
20. Sarkhelpur	1	1	1	1	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	22	22	--
21. Sarai Bhawani	1	1	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	10	10	--
22. Chopai	1	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9	9	--
VIII. SALORA MINOR																
23. Purebedua	1	1	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	12	12	--
24. Purelokmanpur.	1	--	1	1	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	10	10	--
25. Sangapatti	1	--	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	12	12	--
IX. TAIL COMMAND																
26. Gajaria	1	1	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
27. Rasulah	1	--	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
28. Barari	1	1	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--

Minor/Village	FARMERS REGULARLY PAYING BECAUSE				FARMERS PAYING SOMETIMES BECAUSE		Will pay if water is available on demand/ time/adequate	WOULD THEY LIKE TO UNDERGO SOME TRAINING				
	Receive adequate water	Others were paying	Using water has a cost	They may not get water if don't pay	Dissatisfied with supply of water	They link payment with availability		Water sharing & Participatory Irrigation Management	Formation of Farmer Groups for Water Sharing & Management	Efficient Group Water Management Practices	Agricultural Support & New Technologies	Exposure Visit to Other
	138	139	140	141	142	143		145	146	147	148	149
I. TRISHUNDI MINOR												
1. Dulanpur	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	1	1	1	1	1
2. Bhagipur	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	1	1	1	1	1
3. Trishundi	--	1	1	--	--	--	1	1	1	1	1	1
II. GYANIPUR MINOR												
4. Attarsan	--	--	1	--	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5. Gyanipur	--	1	1	--	1	--	1	1	1	1	1	1
6. Jurapatti	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--
7. Daudpatti	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--
III. SARULI MINOR												
8. Katari	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	1	1	1	1	1
9. Dharmapur	--	1	1	--	--	--	1	1	1	1	1	1
10. Saruli	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	1	1	1	1	1
11. Isupur	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--
IV. SARSIDEEH MINOR												
12. Sarsideeh	--	1	1	--	1	--	1	1	1	1	1	1
13. Sarsikham	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	1	1	1	1	1
14. Utras	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	1	1	1	1	1
V. RAJAPUR MINOR												
15. Dohri	1	--	1	--	--	--	1	1	1	1	1	1
16. Kandhai Madhupur	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	1	1	1	1	1
17. Meranpur	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	1	1	1
VI. UMARPUR MINOR												
18. Umapur	--	--	1	--	1	--	1	1	1	1	1	1
19. Pandri Mustaga	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	1	1	1	1	1
VII. CHOPAI MINOR												
20. Sarkhelpur	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	1	1	1	1	1
21. Sarai Bhawani	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	1	1	1	1	1
22. Chopai	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	1	1	1
VIII. SALORA MINOR												
23. Purebedua	--	1	1	--	--	--	1	1	1	1	1	1
24. Purelokmanpur.	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	1	1	1	1	1
25. Sangapatti	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	1	1	1	1	1
IX. TAIL COMMAND												
26. Gajaria	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	1	1	1
27. Rasulah	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	1	1	1
28. Barari	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	1	1	1

KIND OF IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CANAL SYSTEM SUGGESTED (Village Based Responses)

1.	Proper and Regular Maintenance/Cleaning of Canal	19
2.	Cemented water courses	21
3.	Adequate number and size of Outlets be provided	21
4.	Timely supply of water/Roaster system according to farmers need	15
5.	Charges be linked to timely supply of water	5

Note : There is no canal in village Issipur, Meeranpur and Chopai.

Would They Want To Take Over The Canal System And Manage On Their Own. How? (Village Based Responses)

1.	By constituting a Committees at the Minor Level to Panchayat and Outlet Level to be represented by all Categories of Farmers	22
2.	Committees to look-after maintenance under directions from Irrigation Officials	23
3.	Committees will solve farmers' problems/ease tensions and conflicts among them	11
4.	Canal maintenance by developing consciousness for Shramdan	16
5.	Price of water will be charged only from those who get it adequately	17

9. SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT FINDINGS

The findings are primarily based on the in-depth study of 28 villages of Nagapur Distributory Area in district Pratapgarh and Sultanpur, U.P. For selecting the villages 3 minors each were selected from the Head, Middle and Tail of the Distributory and from every selected minor one village each was selected from the Head, Middle and Tail end. One village was common on the middle and Tail while two extra villages were selected. Thus, 28 villages form the sample of this study.

The survey of 558 families in the selected villages was the major part of the study. The findings are divided into three sections, i.e., Social and Health Conditions, Economic Conditions and Status of Agriculture and Irrigation. Some significant aspects of the household data are as under:

A. SOCIAL AND HEALTH CONDITIONS

- (i) The selected sample consisted of about 46 per cent of families belonging to the General castes, 27 per cent each to the Scheduled and Other Backward Castes.
- (ii) A majority of the houses of the selected families, i.e., about 57 per cent were *kutcha* while about 24 per cent were partially *pucca*. Housing conditions of a large proportion of families belonging to the General Castes were better than others, e.g., about 53 per cent of their families had either fully or partially *pucca* houses as against 35 per cent of the house of OBC's and 31 per cent of the Scheduled Castes.

More houses belonging to the General Castes had electricity and source of drinking water inside their houses than those of the OBC's and Scheduled Castes.

Possession of some of the home appliances relates to the standard of living. More families of General Castes had such items than the OBC's and the Scheduled Castes.

- (iii) About four-fifths of the total families had access to safe source of drinking water through handpumps.
- (iv) About 56 per cent of total population in the selected families was literate (Males 66% and female 44%). Comparing the Census 1991 data of the two districts we find that literacy rate among females had increased to almost double.

In the families of the General Castes about 73 per cent of males and 54 per cent females were literate as against 63 per cent of males and 35 per cent females in OBC families and 55 per cent of males and 32 per cent of females in the S.C. families.

- (v) About 52 per cent of males and 59 per cent of females in the families were married. The practice of early marriage of girls was evident from the data, e.g., 59 per cent of them were married at the age of upto 18 years as compared to 24 per cent of boys.

Early marriage of a majority of girls was found in all castes, e.g., 61 per cent of S.C., 59 per cent of OBC and 57 per cent of girls of General Castes were married at the age of upto 18 years including 19%, 15% and 14% respectively, married at the age of less than 15 years.

- (vi) Health conditions have a significant relationship with environment and conditions of living. In all, about 28 per cent of people in the families had suffered from one or the other type of diseases (female's 30% and male's 27%) during the last two years.

Ailment-wise, about 42 per cent had suffered from season related diseases (44% of males and 41% of females) 27 per cent from Malaria (males and females equally) and 13 per cent suffered from Cholera (14% females and 12% males). About 7 per cent of people suffered from pneumonia and 5 per cent from Asthma. Thus, we find that no particular diseases had affected mainly the males or females.

B. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

- (i) About three-fourth of the selected families had marginal size of landholdings measuring upto 1 ha., 18 per cent had between 1 and 2 ha. and 7 per cent had above 2 hectare.

Caste-wise, Scheduled Castes families were weakest. Among them, about 90 per cent had handholdings of upto 1 hectare as against 77 per cent of OBC and 64 per cent of General Caste families. The average size of landholding per S.C. family was 0.52 ha. as against 0.75 ha. per OBC and 1.16 ha. per General Caste family.

- (ii) The annual gross income per family was Rs.45,718.63 while the average productive expenditure was Rs.9370.30. Thus, the average net income per family was Rs.36348.33 and average per capita income was Rs.4505.19.

The average per family income was higher in families living at the Tail of the Minors. Their average productive expenditure was also higher as compared to those residing at the Head or Middle of Minors. The average per family size of landholdings was higher i.e., 1.00 ha. in the Tail Villages as compared to 0.88 ha. in the Head and 0.77 ha. at the Middle of Minors.

The highest productive expenditure per family in Tail villages was due to higher cost of irrigation from private pumpset/Tubewells in the event of non-availability of canal water.

The general caste families had comparatively large size landholdings. They also possessed more agricultural implements, cattle and conveyance than those belonging to the OBC and SC families. Their average per family and per capita annual income was significantly higher from those belonging to OBC and SC families.

- (iii) All the selected families had agricultural income. It was, however, about 40 per cent of their total income. Thus, the families were depending on other sources to meet the cost of their living. About four-fifth of families were depending on income from wage labour, which generated higher average income than agriculture. Other sources of earning included rental charges of Tubewell/ Pumpset (17.6%) for irrigation and sale of milk (11.7%).
- (iv) The average annual consumption expenditure of the total sample was Rs.28,200.77, Rs.33,278.32 in case of General Castes followed by Rs.24,205.24 in case of OBC and Rs.23,527.91 among SC families.

The six major items which account for about 93 per cent of total expenditure include food (58.6%) clothes (10.1%) religious festivals (7.5%) health (6.6%) education (5.1%) and house repair (4.7%).

The proportion of expenditure on food, clothes and health was higher in SC families; the OBC families were spending a relatively higher proportion of total expenditure on house repair while the General Caste families were spending more on education of children and religious functions and festivals than others.

- (v) In the total sample of families about 83 per cent reported some amount of savings; 88 per cent among General Castes, 81 per cent among the OBC and 76 per cent among SC families.

The average per General Caste family annual saving was Rs.14,410.17 as against Rs.6551.83 per OBC and Rs.5329.75 per SC family.

About 66 per cent of General Castes, 46 per cent of SC and 45 per cent of the OBC families were depositing their savings in the Bank/Post Office and the rest were keeping the surplus amount themselves.

- (vi) The proportion of families living below poverty line was 9.68% in the total sample. The low proportion of BPL families may be due to the fact that the sample consisted of farmers only who had some permanent source of income.

The proportion of BPL families among the SC and OBC families was nearly equal at about 13 per cent as against about 5 per cent of families among the General Castes.

(vii) About 10 per cent of total families reported indebtedness. The average per family loan was Rs.2743.10. A larger percentage of SC families i.e., about 18 per cent were indebted as compared to the OBC (9 per cent) and General Castes (7 per cent families). About 38 per cent of total indebted families had secured loan for consumption purpose; 35 per cent for medical treatment; 12 per cent for education of children; 9 per cent for agriculture and about 7 per cent for the purpose of trade.

(viii) About 15 per cent of the family members in the total sample were categorised as migrated. Among them about 69 per cent had migrated to other villages of the same district; 22 per cent to other state and 9 per cent to other district of U.P.

The average number of days of employment per month as well as average wage rate per day were highest in case of those who had migrated to other state followed by those who migrated to other district and other villages.

Most of the migrants belong to the economically poor families who had landholding of upto 1 hectare.

(ix) About 9 per cent of families had availed the benefits from one or the other poverty alleviation programmes. Two-third of them benefitted from Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and one-third from the Integrated Rural Development Programme.

A slightly more OBC families had benefitted from these programmes followed by those belonging to the General and Scheduled Castes.

C. STATUS OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

- (i) The 558 families had a total of 496.43 hectare of land out of which 454.71 hectare (91.60%) (Average per family 0.81 hectare) was under cultivation.

The proportion of land under cultivation to total land owned was slightly higher (92.82%) in case of S.C. families than the General Castes (92.15%) and the OBC (89.27%) families.

The S.C. families had lowest average per family land under cultivation (0.51 hectare) as against the OBC (0.68 hectare) and the General Castes (1.07 hectare) families.

- (ii) Out of a total of 454.71 hectare land under cultivation 452.60 hectare (99.54%) was irrigated through different sources. Private Tubewells and Pumpsets were the most important source (68.26%) followed by canal (31.30%).

The canal was irrigating 42.88% of the irrigated land in villages located at the Head, 41.21% at the Middle and only 7.43% at the Tail of Minors.

Out of 28 selected villages canal was not serving in 8 villages. Thus, 160 families had no access to canal water. The remaining 398 families expressed the reasons for not receiving adequate/timely supply of canal water which included:

- (a) Water was not released according to Roaster (61.81%), (b) Untimely release of water (52.26%), (c) Silting/canal full of weeds (46.98%), (d) damaged canal (46.48%) (e) indisciplined farmers (45.98%) and (f) inadequate release of water (36.68%).

- (iii) Wheat and Paddy were two major crops, which were sown by 553 and 519 farmers respectively. For the wheat crop only 26.95% of total number of watering required were received from canal. Among them 46.34% of watering were received in time.

For Paddy out of the total number of watering required the farmers received 26.30% of watering from canal. Among them 45.32% watering were received in time.

Out of the total number of watering required the percentage of watering received from canal in villages located at the Head of Minors was highest, i.e., 37.47% followed by those at the Middle (32.84%) while only 3.09% of the total watering required were received in Tail Villages.

- (iv) The problems that the farmers were facing in irrigating their crops included as Under:
- (a) The problems related to irrigation through canal were: inadequate/untimely supply of water (48.21%); lack of water courses/uncleaned/damaged (35.66%); and, no canal/incomplete canal/water not reaching in canal (29.03%).
 - (b) In the absence of adequate/timely supply of canal water irrigation through Government Tubewells could have been cheaper than private Tubewells but there were not Government Tubewells in the area.
 - (c) The cost of irrigation through private Tubewells/Pumpset was very high.

- (v) The per hectare yield of wheat at present was 23.00 quintal as against 21.27 quintal 3 as well as 5 years before. Thus, the yield had increased by about 2 quintal per hectare in the last 3 years.

The per hectare yield of paddy was at present 24.58 quintal as against 23.01 quintal 3 years before and 20.98 quintal 5 years before. Thus, the yield had increased by about 1.5 quintal in the last 3 years and 3.5 quintal in the last 5 years.

- (vi) The per quintal average cost of production of wheat was reported at Rs.259.26 and that of Paddy Rs.268.97.
- (vii) The total production 50.24% of wheat and 49.18% of Paddy was sold by 52.98% and 53.95% of farmers respectively. The remaining nearly half of farmers do not sell their production as they keep it for their family's consumption and had no surplus to market it.

About 90 per cent of the farmers complained about low price that they received for their produce. About half of the farmers had problem in transporting their produce to large markets while about 27 per cent complained about lack of storage facility due to which they had to sell their produce at cheaper rate.

- (viii) The farmers mentioned mainly three types of problems that they were facing in increasing agricultural productivity:
- (a) Due to poverty their inability to use improved implements/good quality seeds and fertilizers, timely and adequate irrigation through private Tubewell/pumpset (73.48%).

- (b) Lack of adequate knowledge about preparation of farm/effective use of HYV seeds/fertilizers & pesticides and water management (72.76%); and,
- (c) Problems in the availability of quality seeds/fertilizers and canal water for timely and adequate irrigation (60.04%).

D. THE WOMEN'S VIEW

A total of 84 women from the 28 villages were interviewed through a structured schedule, i.e., 3 women per village for gender analysis. The findings are as under:

1. Out of 84 women interviewed 73 were Hindus and 11 Muslims; 49 were living in joint families; 40 belong to the General castes, 26 to OBC and 18 to the Scheduled Castes; 50 of them were from families of marginal farmers, 24 of small and 10 of the large farmers.
2. 43 of them were living either under thatched roof or in *kutcha* houses. 45 houses had electricity and only 5 had toilets.
3. About one-third of the respondents' family members has suffered from one or the other diseases during the last two years. The ailments included Malaria (42.71%) and Cholera (29.17%). The rest suffered from other ailments such as pneumonia, jaundice, T.B., asthma, polio and other.

Frequent recurrence of diseases were malaria (97.62%), Cholera (52.38%), pneumonia (46.43%) phylaria (29.76%) and bronchitis (23.81%).

Among the sufferers from diseases proportion of males was higher (35.06%) than females (29.93%).

4. The average family size was 7.01 members (3.63 males and 3.38 females per family) and there were 93 females per 100 males.
5. About 60 per cent of women and 55 per cent of men were ever married. No case of divorce or separation was reported.

About 82 per cent of women in respondents' families were married at the age of upto 18 years as against 19 per cent of men while about 64 per cent of men were married in 19-21 years of age as against 15 per cent of women.

6. About 57 per cent of members of respondents' families were literate (male 68% female 45%). It seems literacy has occupied significant roots among women after Census 1991 when there were 20.48% of literate women in district Pratapgarh and 20.84% in Sultanpur.

About 69 per cent of female literates were educated upto Primary level and 0.78% upto graduate level as against 47.12% and 11.54% of men in the two levels of education respectively. Only 25 cases of dropout from schools were reported. Among them 17 were boys and 8 girls.

7. All the respondents were looking-after conventional domestic work in their families while about 81 per cent were also engaged in expanded domestic work such as collection of fuel, fodder, fetching of water, looking-after poultry and kitchen garden, etc.

About 63 per cent of the respondents were contributing labour (unpaid family work) on their family's farms while about 24 per cent were also undertaking paid work on other's farms.

It was found that economic compulsions guided women to contribute labour in expanded domestic work, as unpaid family worker on own farm or as paid worker on others' farms as a large proportion of women from the families of marginal farmers than small or large farmers were engaged in such activities.

8. The average wage per day a woman earned from agriculture related work was Rs.33.15 as against Rs.36.30 earned by men for similar work. The average number of days of employment per year were 105.3 for women and 155.74 for men.

Since a majority of respondents were not earning members their average contribution to the family earnings was 4.18% while their husbands contributed 51.81% and the rest 44.01% was contributed by other male members in their families.

9. One indicator of the status of women within their household is their involvement in decision making in family matters. It seems they have acquired a position in their household as most of them were consulted at the time of decision making.
10. In the total sample of 84 women 4 were member of self-help group while 3 were involved in community development activity. Five respondents were Panchayat members in their villages and 3 were working with some local NGOs. This indicates social awareness taking roots among women in the villages.
11. We have found that a large proportion of women has acquired a position of status in their household in which their opinion in family matters is also sought. Outside their house, however, they have to observe customs of the village society and, therefore, about 62 per cent of the respondents reported observance of *Purdah*.

E. FOCUSSED GROUP DISCUSSIONS – FORMERS GROUPS

In order to understand the overall condition of the selected villages Focussed Group Discussions were conducted in all the selected villages in which a total of 566 farmers participated. The discussions provided us the following informations:

1. About 93 per cent of land was reported as fertile and no significant difference was reported in respect of location of villages at Head, Middle or Tail of Minors.
2. More farmers in the Tail of Minors were taking single crop (34%) as against those at the Head (23.64%) or at the Middle (18.3%).
3. In the 20 villages where canal water was supplied farmers complained about insufficient/delayed supply of water.
4. In most of the villages farmers felt the responsibility of cleaning and maintenance of canal was that of the Irrigation Department. In 9 villages, however, it was reported that farmers were looking after their maintenance.
5. In case of non-availability/insufficient supply of canal water farmers have to depend on private Tubewells/Pumpsets. In 2 of the Middle and 4 of the Tail Villages there were no Tubewells/Pumpsets. In these villages farmers were depending on hire water from adjoining area. In the remaining 22 villages farmers owned a total of 257 Tubewells/Pumpsets, i.e., 135 in 11 Head, 80 in 7 Middle and 42 in 4 Tail Villages.
6. There were no government Tubewells in the selected villages.

7. The cost of irrigation through canal was reported @ Rs.272/- per hectare per crop. The cost was higher by Rs.225/- to Rs.325/- per hectare per crop if the farmer has his own Diesel Pumpset. The cost of irrigation increases many times if water is taken through Diesel Pumpset on hire. In that case he has to pay between Rs.1250/- and 1375/- per hectare per crop.

The irrigation cost further increases if farmers do not get adequate/timely supply of canal water as they have also to pay canal water charges.

8. On the question '*whether the farmers would like to manage water sharing, maintain canal and collect dues from farmers for canal water*' we found the participants in only 8 villages were willing to accept such responsibilities while in the 20 villages the farmers declined to accept such a responsibility due to various reasons.
9. In half of the villages the participants reported that women do not participate in matters related to their village due to which their problems are not redressed.
10. In 20 villages the farmers maintained that women will also be included in farmers' Association (WUA) if they decide to form it.
11. In 23 villages the farmers expressed their willingness to pay canal charges at reasonably higher rates provided timely and adequate supply of water is genuinely assured.
12. The participants in all the villages had no idea/information about the water policy of the U.P. Government. When the idea of Water Users' Association was given to them they expressed their willingness to constitute them.

13. Among the major social problems that they were facing in their village the participants in 13 villages mentioned illiteracy, in 10 villages it was casteism, in 3 villages custom of dowry in one village each *Purdah* and illiteracy and casteism both.
14. About the problems that were adversely affecting the development of their villages they expressed serious problems in irrigation due to absence of Government Tubewells and uncertainty of canal water (27 villages); lack of adequate road and transport (24 villages); Illiteracy and lack of schools for girls (18 villages); Health related problems/inadequate attention/ facilities at PHC (14 villages). Water logging affecting agriculture as well as social life (12 villages) and in 8 villages each casteism, lack of common toilet and non-availability of good quality fertilizers and seeds were mentioned while in 7 villages lack of a veterinary hospital was posing a serious problem for farmers.
15. The participants estimated an increase in the area under Paddy by 43.79% and under wheat by 42.34% if timely and sufficient canal water is supplied.

An astonishing increase in the area under Paddy (246.44%) and wheat (241.03%) was estimated by people in Tail villages in case of adequate and timely supply of canal water was assured whereas in villages at the Middle (Paddy 52.45% wheat 47.32%) and in villages at the Head of minors the estimated increase (Paddy 22.19% wheat 21.88%) was comparatively very low.

16. With regard to the impact of adequate and timely supply of canal water on per hectare yield of the two crops the farmers estimated an increase by 19.10% in case of Paddy and by 19.51% in case of wheat.

17. In absolute terms, if the estimates of the farmers were correct the production of Paddy may go up by 8,058 quintal and that of wheat by about 7,749 quintal due to increase in the area under two crops and in the per hectare yield, provided timely and adequate supply of canal water was assured.

F. FOCUSSED GROUP DISCUSSIONS - WOMEN GROUPS

In order to understand the status, life style and problems of women in the Rural Society Discussions among groups of women were also conducted in all the selected villages by a team of female Investigators. In all 311 women participated in Group Discussions in the 28 villages. Among them 105 belonged to the OBC, 93 to SC, 83 to the General Castes and 30 were Muslims.

A large number of them (205) were from the families of marginal, 49 from small and 34 from large farmers while 23 were from the landless families.

Some of the important points that emerged from discussions were as under:

1. The share of men and women in decision making with regard to expenditure on some of the needs of people such as health, education of children, social functions, food, house repair and farming etc. was enquired from the participants. We find that:
 - (a) a large proportion of women than men were deciding about expenditure on food items; and,
 - (b) a significantly high percentage of men were deciding about the expenditure on health, education, social functions, house repair and on-farm expenditure.

2. As regard participation of men and women in certain activities it was found that:
 - (a) There were a total of 246 members of Panchayats in 28 villages. Among them 156 were males and 90 females. A higher percentage of upper caste females (31.11%) were members of Panchayats than those belonging to the OBC and S.C (27.78% each) and Muslims (13.33%).
 - (b) Females working as paid agricultural labourers were about 47% among the Scheduled Castes, 29% among the OBC's and 33% among Muslims.
 - (c) A sizeable population of women among the Scheduled Castes (40.24%), OBC's (35.48%) as against about 12 per cent of the Upper Castes and 4 per cent of Muslims were also working as unpaid family workers in Agriculture. Further, about 32 per cent of women of the Scheduled Castes and 21 per cent of the OBC's were also working as non-agricultural wage labour when they have no employment in agriculture.
 - (d) A higher proportion of women belonging to the upper Castes were participating in social functions and had a right to choose in their families than others.
3.
 - (a) The women's role inside their house was primarily confined to looking after husband, cleaning and storage of foodgrains, care of children and aged in the family, pre-harvesting preparations and participation in religious activities.
 - (b) The women mentioned a number of serious problems that they were facing while performing their role inside their house. They included: (i) arrogant

behaviour of husband; (ii) have to put-in hard labour in cleaning foodgrains and carrying heavy weight of foodgrains, even beyond capacity; (iii) do not get sufficient time for care of infants and toddlers and old in the family; (iv) have to work hard even during pregnancy and sickness; (v) have to put-in hard labour in looking after household responsibilities and working on farm to earn, but men do not cooperate.

- (c) Thus, the women in villages were engaged in hard labour but they have complaints of insensitivity of men to their conditions and contributions.

- 4. (a) As far as their role outside their house is concerned, they were engaged in (i) looking after their cattles (ii) working as unpaid worker on their families' farms; (iii) working as paid agricultural labour to supplement family income; (iv) taking sick family member to the doctor/PHC; (v) going to market for purchases for their household; and (vi) participation in social functions/activities.

- (b) The constraints that they were facing in performing their role outside house include:

- (i) No proper attention is paid to the sick at the PHC/Sub-Centre while household work suffer and also loose wages for that day;
- (ii) have to work in the house and also to go out to collect cattle feed
- (iii) due to heavy work in the house they were unable to participate in social functions and give time for social activities; and,
- (iv) (iv) as agricultural labour they have to put in hard labour but earn meager wages.

5. A number of social issues impacting women were put for discussion. They included: *Purdah*, Dowry, Illiteracy, Ill-health, Malnutrition, Violence against women, Alcoholic husband and Dominating in-laws.
- (a) The participants were divided about the utility of *Purdah*. In 8 villages the groups felt that the practice affect their freedom while in 6 villages the participants thought the practice reflect lack of self-confidence among women. In 14 villages the groups were of the opinion that it provide protection and social respectability.
 - (b) As regards the practice of dowry 15 groups felt that women suffer mental as well as physical torture and face humiliation if adequate dowry is not given. In 5 villages they said that women are even murdered or compelled to commit suicide by their in-laws if according to them adequate dowry was not brought. In 8 villages the participants felt dowry has to be given for maintaining status in society.
 - (c) The participants in 8 villages thought that due to illiteracy people were incapable to take part in matters that require their decision; in 6 villages they attributed increasing population as a cause of illiteracy; in 10 villages each, they felt that illiterates do not get adequate information/knowledge about important social, economic and political issues and such people suffer from inferiority complex while 4 groups thought parents' illiteracy as main factors in non-enrolment/drop-out of children in schools.
 - (d) In 18 villages group felt ill-health affect adversely the economic conditions of the families and in 10 villages participants thought that prolong illness

make the people incapable of physical labour and there remains a serious danger of other family members catching the disease.

- (e) In 16 villages the participants were of the opinion that due to malnutrition there remains a danger of maternal/infant mortality. In 4 villages groups of women stressed on the low status of women as a cause of malnutrition.
 - (f) As regards violence against women groups in 7 villages did not consider it unusual while in 9 villages violence against women was considered an outcome of illiteracy; 6 groups thought it was due to use of alcohol and drugs; 4 group attributed it to undesirable elements and 2 groups thought greed for dowry as a cause of this condition.
 - (g) The habit of drinking alcohol among husbands result in deterioration in economic conditions and intra-family discord. This view was expressed by 16 groups. In 6 villages women participants expressed that they had to shoulder greater family responsibility due to husband's drinking habit. In 4 villages women complained that it adversely affect the children while in 2 villages they suffered from mental tension due to it.
 - (h) The domination of in-laws was considered an important factor for tension and ill-will in the family by 10 groups; 8 groups each thought women suffer from mental tension; and, it lowers their social status. In 2 villages women thought excessive domination of in-laws lead to even suicide.
6. Women's status within the family as indicated by their share in decision making in family matters shows that (a) they are not totally ignored; but (b) the final decision is taken by male members even if the family is 'female headed'. As far

as their overall status in their families is concerned, they are placed at a lower position. On a 5 point scale they were placed at an average of 2.28 in the female headed and 1.45 in the male headed families.

G. STAKEHOLDERS' VIEWS

Four stakeholders meetings were organised – 2 with farmers and one each of bankers representatives, Public and NGOs and a well attended meeting of district level officials, which was also attended by the District Magistrate and the Chief Development Officer. Some of the serious problems discussed in meetings included:

(a) *Irrigation related:*

- Inadequate and untimely supply of canal water due to which farmers were unable to cultivate cash crops and were also forced to irrigate their crops through private Tubewells/pumpsets, despite being costlier;
- Highly neglected condition of canals which has either reduced the width of the canals considerably or has made them incapable of providing adequate quantity of water or cause overflow and water logging;
- The command area were unrealistic and beyond the capacity of canals/outlets;
- Seepage in canal affecting cultivable land;
- Water logging due to lack of drainage was one of the most serious problems in the villages;
- Inadequate number of outlets; and,
- Most of the Public Tubewells were unserviceable. Out of a total of 139 Public Tubewells only 25 were in working conditions.

(b) Health related:

- People in rural areas of the districts were depending on ground water for drinking purpose. It is generally saline and had also high fluoride and iron contents;
- Due to serious problem of water logging, overflow of canals during rainy season and consumption of unsafe drinking water the health problems were common. The women participants were more concerned with their health problems; and,
- The diseases most common were syndromic, i.e., combination of symptoms of different diseases, malaria, typhoid, gastroenteritis, etc.

(c) Marketing related:

Since the procurement centres were not purchasing a sizeable portion of produce the farmers were forced to sell it in local market, at a very cheap rate.

(d) Roads and culverts:

Lack of road along canals and adequate number of culverts has made commuting of people of the area difficult.

(e) Training related:

- Due to lack of training/information generally the farmers lack adequate knowledge about the proper use of water and other inputs; and,
- They were not switching over to more profitable crops.

10. RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Social Problems

Among the serious social problems in the villages were mentioned casteism, illiteracy, particularly among women, *Purdah* system and alcoholism among men. There is need to generate social awareness among people by launching periodical drive involving NGOs, Gram Panchayats, Government employees working in villages, etc.

B. Infrastructure

1. Girls have started entering into educational stream in a big way but most of them have confined their studies upto primary level. For studying upto High School or above girls schools are required at convenient as well as safe locations. The distance between village and girls school should be such which can be easily covered on foot.

Further, special attention need to be paid on the enrolment of girls belonging to the weaker sections of Society.

2. Adequate link road and transport facilities are required for easy movement of people to outside their villages. These facilities will help the farmers significantly in selling their produce in the better markets.
3. Among the ailments from which people suffered such as Syndromic, Dysentery, Malaria, Cholera and gastroenteritis were due to water logging in the village and use of unsafe drinking water. Water logging in agricultural farms also adversely

affect crops and cause continued loss of production. Arrangements need to be made for providing adequate drainage system as well as safe source of drinking water.

Besides Primary Health Centre/Sub-Centre are needed in or near such villages for timely medical treatment.

4. Community latrines, at least for women going to the field or subsidy for constructing them inside their houses need to be provided by the Government.
5. The average daily wages in paid agricultural work as well as the number of days of employment of women were lower than men. Their employment position may be improved if some cottage industries are developed in the villages. This will provide employment opportunities to men and women both.

C. Irrigation

1. Canal supply water to less than one-third of the irrigated land. In the Tail villages irrigation through this source was nominal, i.e., about 7 per cent of the irrigated land.

The farmers who were receiving canal water were highly critical about the management of the system as they were generally receiving inadequate/untimely supply of water. The sole source of irrigation for about two-third of farmers was private Tubewell/pumpset which costs very substantially as compared to canal irrigation.

The farmers during Focussed Group Discussions in 20 villages estimated an average increase in the area under paddy and wheat by about 44 per cent and 42 per cent respectively in their villages and an increase in average per hectare

yield of the two crops by about 19 per cent and 20 per cent respectively, if adequate and timely supply of canal water was assured.

It is, therefore, suggested that:

- (a) If an increase in the coverage of area under canal irrigation was technically not possible adequate and timely supply of water to those covered so-far must be assured;
- (b) The Roaster System must be followed strictly and the farmers should be well informed about it;
- (c) In case of untimely/inadequate supply of canal water irrigation charges should be reduced proportionately.
- (d) Regular maintenance of canal may be taken up by employing local
- (e) landless persons through the assistance under JRY;
- (f) Incomplete canals should be completed on priority basis;
- (g) It was informed by the district officials that out of 139 Government Tubewells only 25 were in working order in the district. This is a very sorry state as they would have provided cheaper irrigation than the private Tubewells/pumpsets.

It is proposed that the repair of defunct Government Tubewells should be taken on a priority basis. Their maintenance may be entrusted to the Panchayats of the concerned villages. The operators should be trained in their maintenance and repair. The irrigation charges through this source may be raised marginally to meet the cost of their proper maintenance.

D. Improvement in Agriculture

As mentioned earlier the basic problem in agriculture was irrigation which required a number of corrective measures. Apart from that we found the farmers lacking adequate knowledge in respect of preparation of farm/effective use of inputs including water. It is, therefore, proposed that:

1. Arrangements should be made for providing adequate knowledge about (a) agricultural extension; and, (b) the successful experiments elsewhere in the area of agriculture which reduced cost and increased yield of various crops.
2. The farmers were facing difficulty in getting quality seeds and fertilizers in the market. They had also complained about higher prices charged by dealers. There is, therefore, a serious need of increasing the number of seeds and fertilizer stores under Cooperatives/Agro/Agriculture Department from where farmers can get quality inputs at reasonable price.

E. Water Users' Association

During the course of Focussed Group Discussions it came to our knowledge that the participants had no idea about the water policy of the U.P. Government. They were informed about the idea of Water Users Association (WUA), in 20 villages participants declined to accept the responsibilities of maintaining canal, managing water sharing and collection of canal dues from farmers. The reasons behind their unwillingness were social such as casteism, lack of cooperation for undertaking such responsibilities and lack of unity among people. In the remaining 8 villages the participants thought that

WUA may help in getting timely and adequate supply of water and through these Associations tension between farmers may be reduced.

In the absence of knowledge/understanding of the water policy the participants could not think of the aspects of management and maintenance of canal.

In the light of the above, they should be proceeded by an intensive awareness drive; and in-depth technical training of WUA members in the management of canal. The active association of the staff of Irrigation Department with WUA for providing guidance in management, maintenance and collection of dues from farmers will be necessary.